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The Great Indian

Portrait of Emperor Akbar, painted under the direction of Muhammad Faqirullah Khan, head artist at the court of Shah Jahan *C.* A.D. 1650 (From the collection of M. Cartier, Paris)

'INDIAN FREEDOM FIRST'

—*See Page 7.*

A SHORT STORY

By ELYENA KONONYENKO

Anna—The Guerilla Girl

Those were the first days of the war. In the small room of the District Committee of the Young Communist League, young men were making a noise till dawn. In a corner on a bench were lying rucksacks. Young men were going to the front. They were going to beat the accursed German fascists who like thieves had sneaked into their native land. Hatred and pride gleamed in their young eyes. The heart of every Soviet youth, of every young girl, was filled with hatred—hatred towards the enemy of their land, hatred towards the enemy of the whole of humanity. At last the hour had struck and the Soviet youth himself had to go into the decisive battles in defence of the happiness and freedom of his country. Upto now he knew about these sacred battles only from books, from the stories related by fathers and grand fathers of the days of the Civil war.

At this moment the youth had surrounded the Secretary of the District Committee of the Y. C. L., Anna Shubyenok. They pressed her hand till it began to ache. They bade her farewell.

"Au revoir, Anna!"

"Farewell, Comrade Shubyenok!"

"Bye bye, Anna!"

"Shubyenok, bid us farewell!"

Anna Shubyenok, greatly excited pressed the extended hands of her comrades.

"We will meet again, boys! I am not giving you a farewell, Comrades. We will tear off the hide of this reptile Hitler and once again will work together, study, build....Strike them harder, these beasts! Give them a good hiding!"

Her face was flushed with excitement. How happy she would have felt to put on a uniform, throw her knapsack across her shoulders and go to the front to exterminate the Fascists! How she now understood in her heart, that little curly-headed Komsomolka, and returning to the window, shouted it almost in anger:

"Why the devil was I born a girl!"

When the sound of the steps of the Young Communist boys who were called up, had died down, and the last notes of the passionate marching song melted into the thin air, Anna Shubyenok stretched herself to her full height and approached the girls who were sitting there with knitted brows, and the young men who were left behind.

"Well, why have you become quiet? The whole rear—front. We shall start work, comrades!"

And Anna Shubyenok together with Komsomol boys and girls began to guard bridges, roads, wells, the fields of the district. At any hour in the night in that small room of the District Committee of the Y. C. L. telephone calls were received from the District Committee of the Party, from the District Soviet, from the War Commissariat, from the office of the Militia.

"Shubyenok, is it you?"

"Yes ,it's I"

"Can you send me fifty Young Communist boys after an hour."

"Yes, I can. But what kind of work is it?"

"To dig trenches, Shubyenok. when can you send them to me?"

"After an hour."

The front was coming nearer and nearer the district. First wounded soldiers were brought to the town. Girls went to work in the hospital. Anna also worked there. She gave every minute of her rest to the wounded fighters.

The bloody Fascist robbers approached nearer. From the town.... they brought the wounded. The shells began to burst in the very neighbourhood. Refugees came from the neighbouring villages. Weary, lacerated, blood-covered, crying and shaking their fists with hatred, they related the frightful atrocities that were being perpetrated by the mad Hitlerite dogs. There they buried old men alive, they raped girls in the presence of their mothers, they thrust bayonets into the stomachs of pregnant women, they threw school-going children into the wells...."

Anna Shubyenok's face grew thin and became grim.

As usual Anna was surrounded by young people.

"Anna! What is going to happen? the Germans are advancing. They are near."

"Yes, near. The swines have broken through. We must be prepared for everything. War is war after all, comrades!"

Anna walked up and down from one corner of the room to the other. Then she turned her face, pale with excitement towards her comrades.

"It is better to die than to be under the Germans in one's own country! We will take our revenge against these bloody Fascists for all their evil deeds."

"That means, we must join the Guerillas?" a little curly-haded Y. C. L. girl stifling with delight, whispered.

"Yes, we must join the Guerillas, comrades, boys!"

Anna Shubyenok and other Y. C. Lers. started going from house to house. Anna's voice sounded passionately, when she called upon the inhabitants to leave their hearths and homes, fields, gardens and go to the forest, join the Guerilla detachments, in order to harass the Fascists everywhere.

"Girls! women!" Anna addressed them passionately, "Drive these rapacious German dogs out of our native land. Is it for them that we have watered our fields with our own sweat? Is it for them that we have brought up our children? Do you know what these beasts have done in the neighbouring village?"

And Anna narrated the bloody Fascist atrocities. Old men, women, girls and boys in their teens, all listened to her.

"What should we do? Tell us what we ought to do?" They whispered.

"Avenge?" shouted Anna, "Avenge the plundering of our land, the spilling of the innocent blood of our children, the tortures they have inflicted on our Byelo-Russian girls. Harass the reptiles at every step. Let the scoundrels know that our women and girls would rather prefer to lay down their lives for their Fatherland than live under the German dogs. We will wreak vengeance on them. Let us go out into the woods... join the Guerillas."

"And what about the house, the grain....,dear girl? what a rich, what an abundant crop we have this time?" bitterly whispered alarmed women.

"Burn! houses, grain, kerosene—burn everything" called Anna, "Let the swines get suffocated in the smoke of all these fires. We shall not allow the German reptiles to seize a single nice thing of ours. Let them die of hunger. They want to feed themselves on our food in order later to fall upon other Soviet villages and towns with renewed vigour. This shall not happen!"

Anna's passionate words touched the very hearts of the women.

"This shall not happen", the women decided. "We will rather burn to ashes our grain than let the German dogs have it!"

"Time will come, comrades, women, when we shall sow once again new grain, build once again new houses. But now we shall harass the dirty swine at every step. Let him feel on his hide, that he cannot rule our land."

Women surrounded Anna. They talked indignantly.

"The dirty German Fascist shall not be our master. With pitchforks we will kill him, we will cut him to pieces with our hatchets. Guide us, dear girl. Tell us where to go and what to do."

Many of the inhabitants of the district left their houses, burnt their grain, fuel, and went into the woods. Byelo-Russian girls and young men followed Anna Shubyenok. She took them all to join the guerilla detachment.

"Thanks, comrade Shubyenok", approvingly said the Commander of the detachment.

"It is too early to praise me" said the fearless girl smiling, at the same time examining her rifle.

Anna Shubyenok got her first baptism of fire at the hamlet M.... In this battle she killed many Fascists with her deadly firing.

In the forest, there took place a Y. C. L. meeting of the young Guerilla boys and girls. Around a camp-fire sat the youth. They elected a Secretary of the Y. C. L. organisation of the Guerilla detachment.

"Elect Anna Shubyenok! Anna!" shouts came from all sides.

"Alright" the girl said firmly.

And here in this forest under the starry sky she vowed to give away her young blood to the last drop for her own Soviet Byelo-Russia.

This indefatigable girl, strong in spirit, managed to get into the rear of the enemy and blow up important military objects. She returned physically dead-tired, covered all over with scratches from the thorns in the bushes but feeling extremely happy.

"I have fulfilled my mission", she reported to the Commander.

The glorious name of the Guerilla—Y. C. L. girl, Anna Shubyenok, spread to many villages and towns. Who wades through the swamps, who steals through the thickets with important messages to our Red Army men? That is our daring Anna Shubyenok. Who whirls along on horse-back to fulfil the military order of her guerilla detachment? The fearless Anna Shubyenok! Who lies in wait for the German dogs by the country roads, at the crossings and shoots at them point-blank? The valiant Anna Shubyenok! Who leads girls and young men into the battles for the Soviet Motherland? The proud Anna Shubyenok, Secretary of the Y. C. L. organisation of the Guerilla detachment!

Songs will be composed about the glorious Soviet girl Anna Shubyenok. The State rewarded the young heroine with the medal "For Courage."

Along with Anna, many girls, came forward to defend their beloved Motherland. Here Feklusha Gulyenko, Nadya Jhukovskaya, Katya Sumakovskaya are fighting in the Guerilla detachment shoulder to shoulder with their fathers and brothers. They have learnt to carry bayonets and grenades, and use maps and compasses. Together with men guerillas they blow up bridges, set fire to German officers' quarters, hurl bottles with cumbustible material at the enemy tanks. They live in forests, they take care of the wounded, cook dinner for them in the camp-fire, wash their linen.

...One evening the young guerillas were sitting near a radio-set, thirstily drinking in every word coming from Moscow. Of a sudden Anna Shubyenok's face brightened up. The distant voice of the announcer declared:

"Listen to the message from Victor Talalikhin, Hero of the Soviet Union, the pilot-destroyer, to Anna Shubyenok, the Guerilla-girl.....

"Anna! This is addressed to you .....Anna!" exclaimed all comrades.

But Anna had already moved closer to the radio-set. She was silent and all were silent. It was so quiet that even the rustle of the tree-leaves could be heard distinctly.

"Dear Comrade Anna Shubyenok! Do you hear me? This is Victor Talalikhin, the pilot-destroyer of the Y. C. L., speaking to you".

"Yes, I hear you"—the words slipped from Anna's mouth involuntarily. Her heart began to beat faster. All the blood rushed to her temples.

"You have never seen me, and also never have I seen you. But I a young pilot and you a young guerilla-girl are relations, comrades-in-arms. I press your hand warmly, Anna! In the name of all my friends—Soviet aviators, I say: thanks....."

Anna Shubyenok blushed. Her heart leaped to her throat with happiness. These people are expressing thanks to her. Her own Red Army is thanking her!

"We thank you and all our glorious guerillas who are helping the Red Army to exterminate the German Fascists. We Commanders and fighters of the Red Army are closely following your courageous fights, dear Guerilla-girls and boys. Every time we hear that the Guerilla detachment has

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'Indian Freedom First!'

Britain Should Lose Imperial Power In India; But Should Gain Friendship Of Indian People

By HAROLD LASKI

THE trouble with any policy of repression is that it always tends to burn down the bridges along which men can pass to understanding.

It is not, I think, unfair to say that no small part of the trouble between the British Government and Congress results not so much from divergent aim as from the suspicion each has of the good faith of the other.

The Real Question

One of the results of that suspicion is that the British Government has never been really imaginative about the Congress, and has, therefore, failed to deal with the issue now before it in terms of the real question it has to answer. It has felt so deeply the threat to its prestige; it has been so angry when its decisive purposes have been called into question; it has been so resentful of a Congress policy which threatens that world-freedom for which its people are sacrificing so much; that it approaches the problem with which Gandhi and the Congress have presented it in terms of the old and wooden emphasis upon the urgency of law and order. It has failed to ask itself the real question to which, in this perilous hour, it must find an answer. That question is, how can we get as quickly as possible that free India from which alone maximum co-operation can be obtained?

That the Viceroy and Mr. Amery have not asked themselves that question is not really very surprising; their utterances and negotiations for the last two years have rarely suggested that they think of Indian freedom as Indians themselves think of it. But it is surprising that Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin and Sir Stafford Cripps, whose minds ought not to see the problem through the mists of Imperial ideas, should have failed to ask it, and, in so doing, have noted that, in the discussions which led both to the Congress resolution and, alas, to the arrest of its leaders, there was revealed important common ground the exploration of which is essential.

India wants independence; to that we have replied that, given the victory of the United Nations —the indispensable condition upon which everything rational turns —India can have self-government at the end of the war and then walk out of the British Commonwealth if it so wishes.

To this Indians of every complexion, and not merely Congress Indians, reply that a promise for the future is not enough; only effective self-government at the centre now will mobilise the full heart and mind of India for the war effort. And on this, it is important to observe that the Congress Resolution, pretty obviously at Nehru's instance, and under pressure of public opinion among its friends in every free nation, rejected Mr. Gandhi's policy of non-violent co-operation in favour of a pledge that a free India will fight for the United Nations with all its resources.

Freedom Now!

Seen in this way, the difference between us is more narrow than a policy of repression permits us to grasp. There is a difference in time; we say freedom after the war of India's own making, while Indians far beyond the Congress party say freedom now. There is a difference in method; we say, an Indian government under the Viceroy, which is effectively the British War Cabinet, until victory and then an Indian-made constitution by some such procedure as Sir Stafford Cripps proposed; most Indians of any importance demand a genuine Indian government now, which would co-operate with the United Nations as, say, Australia is doing. To this the Congress Party adds that a genuine Indian government is impossible while we stay in India. True, it wants General Wavell and the Army to stay. But it does not believe in the sincerity of our intention, after victory, to surrender the reality of power. Our answer is, of course, the wholly proper answer of asking for proof that a genuine Indian government is available.

The demand for the proof that a genuine Indian government at the centre, in which the major communities will fully participate, is available is, I think, the strongest part of the British case against Congress; and I am frankly quite unable to see that a campaign of civil disobedience answers any of the problems that it raises. It has, moreover, as a strategy the dangerous weakness of objectively assisting the very enemy whom Congress declares itself anxious to fight, assisting him, it may be, to the point of involving China and Russia, as well as ourselves and India, in a common disaster. It was bound to exacerbate ill-feelings on both sides; and it was bound to put a trump-card into the hands of those who are only too anxious to prove the unfitness of India for self-government.

That said, I suggest that the constructive thing is to bring into play now all the forces which might help to achieve the unity between Indian parties which is the necessary basis of a genuine Indian government. We have said often enough since the Churchill government came into being that we are now anxious to see it achieved; in all honesty, we ought to admit that we have done little enough to promote it. Lord Linlithgow, of course, has had conferences; but the unstated assumption behind them all was that power would remain in our hands. Mr. Amery has made innumerable speeches; no one who knows Mr. Amery's mind but must suspect that he believed his efforts doomed to failure before he started. The one bright spot in the whole record was the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps for the preparation of which, let it be said with emphasis, Mr. Attlee deserves very great credit.

But the Cripps mission came too late; it looked more like a counter-move against Japan than a recognition of Indian claims, at any rate to many important Indians. It was carried out far too hurriedly; frankly, it was more important for Sir Stafford Cripps to go on working for unity in India than to announce the routine of business in the House of Commons. And it had about it, if I may say so without irreverence, something of that British habit which Mr. Kingsley Martin has well described as the art of forgiving generously those we have grievously wronged.

"Take It Or Leave It"

It was psychologically disastrous for Sir Stafford to go to India in a "take it or leave it" mood, and, on his return, practically announce that we washed our hands of the offer. That was bound to make it look as though our real thought was less the achievement of Indian freedom than of a *coup de main* in the propagandist's art among our allies who contrasted American relations with the Philippines against British relations with India

Since the return of Sir Stafford, while Mr. Amery has replayed his old card (which impresses nobody) of putting in more Indians, and Dr. Ambedkar, on the Viceroy's Council, even an Indian Minister of Defence who does not raise armies, there has been the grim deterioration in the situation of which the present Congress campaign, and its repression, are the outcome

I suggest that if we mean honestly to get genuine agreement in India we can do far more. There are the Indian members of the Viceroy's Council; why are not their energies mobilised to get unity? Why cannot Lord Linlithgow himself act with the same speed and decisiveness as he displayed in arresting the Congress leaders in an effort to make the conference proposed by Sir Tej Sapru a success? Why, indeed, cannot he be its sponsor? And why, when it meets, can he not, with all the authority his position confers, point out to Mr. Jinnah, whose arrogant negativism has

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REPRESSION CANNOT CRUSH SPIRITUAL REVOLT

Viceroy Is A Dictator And Rules Like A "Gauleiter"; He Must Be Removed!

Lionel Fielden, one-time Controller of Broadcasting in India, contributes the following letter to "New Statesman and Nation" which will be read with special interest in view of Mr. Spry's recent article challenging the accuracy of the statements contained in Louis Fischer's article:—

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in the 381st issue of International Conciliation (June, 1942,) has made available a most useful documentation of the Cripps mission to India, with an introduction by Graham Spry, a Canadian who accompanied Sir Stafford as secretary. This admirable publication is not only precise and informative, it is also intensely moving and dramatic, giving as it does the step-by-step and chronological accumulation of disagreement which ended so disastrously. These are the documents—and the dates—by which history will judge the intentions and the results.

Mr. Spry's short introduction, summarising the negotiations, is as objective as his position allows. But certain of his statements cannot remain unchallenged. "The Congress party", writes Mr Spry, "did not raise the wider issue of cabinet government with full powers . . . until the last night of the negotiations." Now the resolution of the Working Committee, which in this compilation is headed as "issued on April 11th", was in fact sent to Sir Stafford Cripps on April 2nd; it contains the words:

> The people of India have, as a whole, clearly demanded full independence, and Congress has repeatedly declared that no other status ... could be agreed to ... For this the present British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete, and there would appear to be no vital changes in the present structure contemplated. ... It is manifest that the present Government of India, as well as its Provincial agencies, are lacking in competence and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence. It is only the people of India, through their popular representatives, who may shoulder this burden worthily. But that can only be done by present freedom and full responsibility being cast upon them

This statement, given to Sir Stafford three days after the publication of the proposals, is consistent with all Congress policy: and in the light of it Mr. Spry's statement must be regarded as at best a quibble.

We now come to the statement broadcast by Sir Stafford Cripps on March 30th, the date on which the proposals were made public. There is, of course, much that is admirable in the broadcast: but an ounce of tactlessness may destroy a mountain of pious aspirations. "Everyone agrees" said Sir Stafford "that in these troublous times we cannot here and now set about forging a new constitution." Now this is just not true: a new constitution, or, in other words, a government of India by Indians and not by an alien race, was exactly what was wanted not only by Congress but by the Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha and Moderates as well. It is very easy to use a big word like Constitution, and say that "it cannot be changed". The answer is (i) that the East has not our respect for "constitutions", and (ii) what about the American War of Independence. Abyssinia Madagascar, or, come to that, Burma? There is no time like war for "changing constitutions"

And now two more points—the attitude of Congress to defence,

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GREAT MUGHAL WAS 'A Constructive Ruler'

National Solidarity Was Achievement Of Akbar's Reign

BY G. S. SARDESAI

THE celebration of the Quater-Centenary of one of the most constructive rulers of the world has a peculiar importance at the present moment, suggesting a happy solution for the difficult Indian problem, which is baffling the wits of so many of us.

The political unity of this vast continent and the national solidarity of its various racial elements were the first creation, during modern ages, of this great foresighted ruler.

The sentiment of loyalty to this common motherland arose out of a permanent residence of Moslem rulers in India, which dates from Akbar.

His predecessors were more or less temporary sojourners having their homes outside, and did not create the impression as being the sons of the soil. Besides one strong unitary rule, for practically the whole of India was first achieved only by Akbar after the Empire of the Guptas had vanished by the beginning of the sixth century.

A kind of religious nationality of the Aryan type had long been effected throughout this land by the absorption of the various foreign races that invaded it during countless ages. The ancient Persians and the Aryans were themselves cousins born of the same parental stock. Since the invasion of Alexander, the Greeks, the Persians, the Scythians, the Shakas, the Hunas and other foreigners that poured in from outside, were all fused into one Indian people, and soon lost their separate distinctive character. The Aryans professed and loudly proclaimed this principle of Aryanizing the world and impart to it all their knowledge and culture.

The Moving Force

Religion was the moving force of life and action during ancient days. Most of the wars of those times, the Crusades for instance, right upto the advent of Reformation in Europe, sprang from religious conflict. The proselyting zeal of the Muslims carried their arms far into the east and into the west, to the river Indus and to the rock of Gibraltar, whose very name, the fort of Tarik, so eloquently speaks past history. The Muslims had their sway in three continents, Asia, Africa and Europe.

Their advent into India was a long process of daring and perseverence, admirable in its own way; but the wealth of India was the chief attraction to Muslim zealots to conduct repeated invasions into this country. This is well evidenced in the famous words of that soldier of fortune, Mahmud of Ghazni that he would like to be known by posterity as the breaker of the idols than a seller of them. This also explains why the Muslim adventurers could not be absorbed into the Aryan fold and have remained a race apart unto this day, bringing about an eternal conflict between the two systems.

Religion Subordinates To Politics

It was Akbar who for the first time subordinated religion to politics. If the Mughal rule was to be permanent in India, he found that it was essential to secure the contentment and goodwill of the Hindus, i.e. the Rajputs in particular. It is not necessary to recount here the wrath of the Ulemas, against which Akbar had to contend or the profuse Thursday debates at Fatepur Sikree, between representatives of the various religions of the world, resulting in the end in the establishment of an eclectic religion called Din-e-Ilahi. He set a wise and noble example in statecraft for all future ages and toiled for half a century to raise his empire to the highest pitch of glory and happiness in all spheres of life.

In his early career Akbar soon realised that he was a foreigner in a land of races and religious alien in character from his own. So he tempered his conquering and consolidating zeal by measures directed to the good of the people. He contracted matrimonial alliances with the Rajputs, abolished the obnoxious Jazia, gave equal employment to the Hindus and the Muslims, so that Raja Mansingh Todar Mull and Birbal became as much his favourites as Abul Fazl, Faizi, Badauni, Khan Khanan and others. His equal reverence to all religions was the most conspicuous of all his attempts to win the love of the people.

The life and prosperity of a people depend upon various activities, political, intellectual, industrial, social and religious etc; and while religion played an important part in ancient times, the other secular aspects are becoming prominent during modern days. The advance of science and the rapid expansion of communications have changed the old order of things. Religion has altogether lost its force. It is difficult today to distinguish a Hindu, a Christian or a Muslim if a number of them are dining together or travelling in a railway carriage.

It was Akbar who first subordinated religion to other concerns of life. To attain prosperity, wealth and power he realised that freedom of thought, word and deed was essential. His main care was to secure easy and comfortable existence for all. This religion could not do. Too much emphasis on religion rather obstructed the natural growth and expansion of life. He conquered and consolidated the various parts of India and brought about one uniform system of administration. He reformed his armies and kept their number as low as possible since he depended more upon his ameliorative measures than upon armed forces for the protection of his empire. His revenue and judicial departments became a model. He encouraged arts industries and literature. He removed social injustices and put down barbarous practices. He gave free audiences to all and came to be looked upon as the father of the people, an ideal so lucidly enunciated by Kalidas in his exposition of the kings of Ayodhya.

Akbar And Elizabeth

Akbar and Elizabeth, great sovereigns in their own way were contemporaries and have left a lasting lesson for all posterity. Both severely subordinated religion to politics and thus alone contrived to attain the highest measure of success in their rule. Their advisers, Abul Fazl and Sir Thomas More rightly share the credit of this achievement. Both the sovereigns and their well known history supply us an unmistakable lesson for our action to-day. Spain and Portugal once wielding supreme power, ruined themselves by over-emphasis on religion and made room for the shrewd British nation of Politicians, who ignored the teaching of Christ and quickly founded an empire on which the sun never sets.

I am sure our present day Muslim brothers feel a glow of their past glory and in contrast mourn their fallen condition to which they have been reduced in world politics. They are, therefore, naturally most anxious to improve their present lot. It is a laudable ambition for them to revive their lost greatness. Every nation in this tragic world to-day is striving to do the same. Germany has recovered from its fall; England is trying to keep up its greatness. But none of these care to accept the exploded myth of religion in danger, as our friends the Indian Muslims do. All are acting on the political plam, competing in armaments, rivalling in production and strengthening their material and intellectual resources. Recently Ghazi Kemal Pasha has raised Turkey to a place of eminence among nations, by openly supplanting the Khalifa and introducing reforms in all spheres of life so as to come up to the level of civilization all round. He changed every mosque into a school. It is a sorry spectacle for Egypt, Persia, Iraq, Arabia etc. to have to seek European support to sustain their existence. Why could not all these assert their own strength by combining their resources and make a bold stand against the white Europeans. Let but Asiatics organize themselves, pool their resources together and attain freedom from foreign domination and the Muslim world will soon revive its past greatnes.

Need For Unity

But the best way to do this is to be self-reliant, to work and win their lot; by their own right-effort if the Hindus are superior intellectually, the Muslims must come up to their level; if in banking and industries the Hindus are ahead, the Muslims too must take to these lines by improving their condition. But they will not succeed in this by wrong methods of religious dogmas which have lost their vitality long since. Over-emphasis on religion will only serve to cripple the community for ever. The remedies of regeneration ought to be consonant with the requirement of the times. The present day forces of politics must be resorted to as Kamal Attaturk did. In fact it is a wrong notion on the part of Muslims to suppose that they are inferior to the Hindus. The average Muslim and the average Hindu are just about the same level of strength or weakness to-day, having been equally subject to the uniform grinder of a foreign yoke. Both want freedom to build their own life in the best way they can, manufacture arms, rear up new industries have their own land and sea trade. In fact the Muslims are already superior to the Hindus in several crafts requiring adventure and daring such as sailor's life. They ply a lucrative trade to foreign shores. If the two races bring together their full aptitudes towards a common national service, what a brilliant prospect a united stand could afford: the brain of the Hindu joined to the arm of the Muslim, can make India a first class power by winning independence in all activities of life.

No majority can in this world swamp a minority, provided each one becomes fully self-reliant. The terms majority and minority are themselves a misnomer having been based upon a faulty and outworn theory of religion. A Bombay mill or a workshop or a municipal corporation working on independent lines have no minorities and majorities. Man's intellect is the highest power that Providence has given him. This fully applied has enabled him to conquer nature and the brute force and attain to the present level of progress and civilization Every

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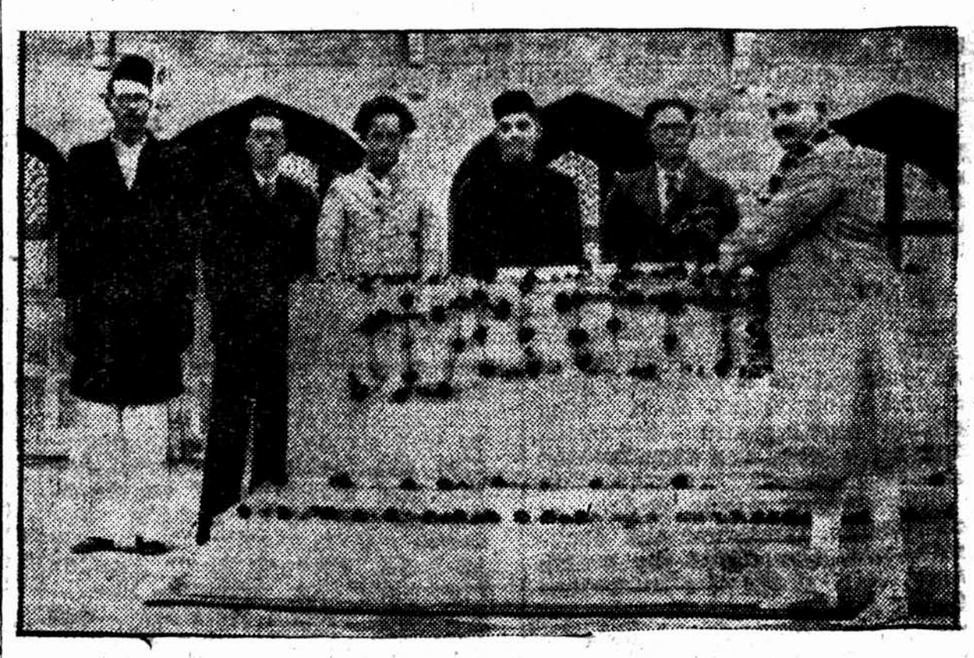

On behalf of Bombay City Rao Bahadur Seth Tarachand, President, Agra Municipal Board, placed flowers on the tomb of Emperor Akbar the Great

A GREATER INDIAN!

'This Was A Man'!

Emperor Who Laid Foundations Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

BY A. A. A. FYZEE

Akbar was one of the greatest monarchs in recorded history. By heredity he was a combination of a Turk, a Mongol and a Persian. He inherited his statesmanship from the Turks, his bravery and love of conquest from the Mongols and his artistic sentisibilities from his Persian forbears. But by culture, at least in the latter part of his life, he was a mixture of a Hindu and a Zoroastrian.

He never learnt anything, not even to sign his name; but he possessed a most retentive memory. And his mind was endowed with a quality which put to shame the best of diplomats and scholars.

His bravery was proverbial; he killed a tigress, protecting her 5 cubs single-handed and on foot—rather a different type of shikar, than that which is indulged in by princes and nobles in these days, when 50 elephants trample upon a doped tiger or a high-powdered express bullet is sent through the poor animal from a carefully hidden machan. He once rode a vicious elephant called "Hawai" (like the wind), and attacked and defeated another "Mast hathi" who was a giant battler. Like Alexander the Great he possessed nerves of iron, great courage and remarkable physical powers.

A Master Mind

A great believer in the Divine Right of Kings, Akbar was fully conscious of the divinity that doth hedge a king. It is said that he consulted many, but the decision was always his own. He appeared frank and simple and truthful. Ridolfo Aquaviva, the Jesuit, speaks of him as "By nature, simple and straightforward". But behind that mask of simplicity and guilelessness was a master-mind as Bartoli, another Jesuit, says: "master of the art of dissimulation",—like a sphinx, thinking his own thoughts taking no one into confidence, betraying no emotions.

Like a King he had a violent temper, but well under control. He had a large harem and knew, I suppose the art of love and like a warrior he occasionally drank intemperately.

His wealth was fabulous. Akbar died leaving a fortune of 40 million sterling to-day.

Every inch a King and a genius:

".....the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
and say to all the world. this was a man".

Religious Quest

A conqueror and statesman, Akbar was continuously thinking of the riddle of the universe; he was a mystic and an electic... although born in Islam he had the greatest respect and admiration for a number of faiths. His admiration and study of the different religious systems went to such lengths and even a sober historian like Vincent Smith has been led to believe that he abjured Islam and was a mixture of a Hindu and Zoroastrian.

His religious quest began early. Immediately after a victory he would be seen to meditate long and give thanks to God for his great blessings. Originally this used to be done in a mosque. Later on, a special 'Ibadat Khana' was constructed where Muslims of different theological views would come and discuss problems of the ultimate destiny. After prayers of an evening, you may see the Emperor surrounded, by Shaikhs (ascetics), Syeds (progeny of the Prophet), Ulama (the learned in the Shariat) and the nobles, who were impelled more by curiosity than by conviction, or perhaps tried to keep on the right side of the King. The discussion would go on for the whole night, until the early hours of the morning. In the early days, Akbar showed a great liking for Sufism and rationalistic and pantheistic thought within the pale of Islam. He was by nature a mystic and desired the bliss of divine vision.

From 1578 onwards Christians and Hindus were also invited. According to Smith, in 1582 Akbar positively left Islam. This, however, seems to be an exaggeration and is not accepted by many modern students.

He received three Jesuit missions, treated the Bible with the utmost respect, and the Jesuits confidently believed that one day he would embrace Christianity. He had disputations with the Jesuits, with Hindu Pandits, with Jain divines, with Parsi Priests and found consolation with the ideals of each. According to Smith, Zoroastrian influence was greatest; Blackman says "Akbar though a Sufi in his heart was a Parsi by rites". Dastur Meherjee Rana instructed him in Zoroastrianism. Akbar prostrated himself publicly before the sun and fire, and Birbal, it is said, supported the fire-worship.

A Sufi At Heart

He went so far towards each religion that different persons had reasonable grounds for affirming him to be a Zoroastrian, a Hindu, a Jain or a Christian. But he never fully accepted any faith. He was a mystic and an eclectic, imbued with a deep reverence for all religions, preserving his Sufi Islam in the inmost recesses of his heart. But by those discussions, he gained an enormous insight into the actions and motives of all his subjects and tried to hold the balance even between them

"People follow the religion of their Kings", says the Arabic proverb and Akbar's deep reverence for all faiths was the fashion of the times,—nay, it was the assertion of the real and permanent India, beneath the wrangling of creeds and castes.

Din-e-Ilahi

From 1582 onwards he started his Din-e-Ilahi, Divine Monotheism. This was not meant to be a general religion, but merely, a faith for the immediate nobles of the Court. By his statesmanship, conquests and wealth, he was absolute master in the temporal sphere; he was then persuaded to obtain the spiritual allegiance of his nobles as well; and so the Din-e-Ilahi was born. In 1579 there came the infallibility decree, he was declared 'Mujtahid' (an authoritative interpreter of law) as well as 'Imam-i-Adil' (the just leader); he was given the absolute power of accepting any one of several conflicting opinions, which would then be the word of the law. This was done at the advice of Shaikh Mubarak. The Din-e-Ilahi involved for its adherents sacrifice of (1) property, (2) life, (3) honour, and (4) religion for the King. Vincent Smith also says that he hated the name of Muhammad the Prophet and of Islam. This, however, is based on the authority of Jesuits who were, according to Smith himself, fanatical opponents of Islam,—so fanatical and bigotted indeed, that but for Akbar's protection, they would have been killed, and, therefore, hardly trustworthy. The new religion prescribed vegetarianism; cows were not to be slaughtered; beards were to be shaved; prostration was to take place before the King. There were several nobles who refused to countenance this religion, two of the most powerful being Raja Bhagwan Das and his son Kunwar Mansingh.

Hamida Humayun Akbar

Akbar's policy in marrying Hindu wives is another illustration of attempt at bringing about close amity between Hindus and Mussalmans. He had eight wives in all, two of whom were Hindus. Jodh Bai, mother of Salim (later Jehangir), called Maryam-i-Zamani (to be distinguished from Maryam Makani, Akbar's mother) and another, who was a sister of Raja Bhagwandas. He married Prince Salim also to a Rajput princess, Man Bai, later known as Shah Begum, daughter of Raja Bhagwandas and adoptive sister to Raja Mansing, the General.

Policy Of Amity

We now come to Akbar's policy. His eclecticism in religion, his marriages with Hindu princesses, his great toleration of all faiths and his policy of appointing Hindus to all positions in the realm, not only consolidated the foundation of his Kingdom, but produced an atmosphere of goodwill and friendship between the communities, which has never been surpassed. In this respect Akbar the Great Moghul, as a Muslim, gives the lead to all rulers of India.

His friendly dealings with Rajputs began early; at the age of 20 he married Jodh Bai, Maryam Zamani, daughter of Raja Behar Mall of Jaipur, Raja Man Singh was appointed to a High Command and became one of his greatest generals. Raja Todar Mall, the great financier and revenue expert devised for him, his great revenue system, which with modifications prevails even to this day. Raja Birbal was an intimate friend, a musician poet, wit and story-teller. The stories of Birbal and Mulla Dopyaza have made these two immortal; and whether apocryphal or not, they represent the high water-mark of Indian wit and humour. So great was the toleration of Hindus and Hinduism, that the fanatical Badaoni considers his policy as an assault on Islam. Badaoni, for example, says bitterly: "For the Hindus, of course, are indispensable, to them belongs half the army and half the land. Neither Hindustanis, nor Moghuls can point to such grand lords as the Hindus have amongst them".

Akbar dressed like a Hindu, wore the sacred thread like a Parsi, reverenced the Bible like a Christian and paid the profoundest respect to the Chishti Saints, as a devout Muslim.

'Jizya' Abolished

Akbar's two principles were (1) Hindus and Mussalmans were considered equally good for state service; and (2) complete liberty was accorded to every person to worship as he liked. Even in architecture a mixture of Hindu and Muslim styles was apparent. In social life, he went so far as to lay down a rule that:

"Should a Hindu woman fall in love with a Musalman and be converted to Islam, she would be taken away by force and handed over to her family; but so should also a Musalman woman who had fallen in love with a Hindu be prevented from joining Hinduism".

He prohibited certain barberous and tyrannical Brahmanical practices such as trial by ordeal and the burning of widows against their will. He abolished the 'Jizya', the capitation tax on non-Muslims. He was also a great patron of Hindu learning; several Sanskrit works were translated at his behest by Faizi, the brother of Abul Fazal.

The tragedy of India is that in succeeding centuries, the lessons taught by Akbar were forgotten both by Hindus and by Muslims, by the Rulers and the Ruled.

KING WHO WAS A CONNOISSEUR

Emperor Akbar

By D. G. Vyas

It was on 15th October, 1542, when the Empress Hamida Banu Begum gave birth to a son at Umarkote. The courtiers and commanders, having received the auspicious news, approached Humayun to offer felicitations. Since Humayun was not in a position to give presents to them, he ordered out, instead, a pod of musk, broke it up upon a plate of China porcelain, divided it among them and said, "This is all the present I can afford to make you on the birth of my son whose fame will, I trust, be one day expanded all over the world as the perfume of the musk now fills this apartment". The Emperor's words proved to be a happy augury. The son grew into a mighty monarch—Akbar. The sweet aroma of art, poetry and literature that blossomed in the Mughal Empire in which Akbar stands out in high relief has not faded and will never fade.

Indian Monarch

History has immortalised Akbar by exalting him to the rank of the great. Legends and anecdotes, which surround the great, have further glorified him like Ashoka, Vikram, Shalivahana, Munj and Bhoj. Akbar wore the crown at the tender age of thirteen years and began to rule under the guardianship and guidance of Bairam Khan. Much of his early life was spent in consolidating the Empire by making it secure against external aggression and internal agitation. He asserted his individuality as soon as he found himself at ease and the Empire safe and secure.

The account of Akbar's education ought to appear to be incredible in view of his intellectual development and cultural attainments. Though he was gifted with a sharp and retentive memory and was placed in charge of a renowned scholar like Mir Abdul Latif for education he is said to have remained illiterate. In spite of it, his life had illustrated the truth that one can cultivate the virtues of enlightenment without education in its current sense and learnedness without literateness. Akbar was an embodiment of culture, refinement and enlightenment. He had fully appraised the values of knowledge which imparts dignity to life and makes life worth living. He was a devotee of knowledge—a devotee of truth and beauty.

Above all, Akbar was an "Indian Monarch". He had, by reason of his administrative genius, sagacity, magnanimity and religious tolerance laid the foundation of Indian nationalism. The cohesion between the people professing widely divergent faiths, which was secured by him, was not the outcome of any strategy or political exigency. Akbar had emancipated true religion from the fetters of theological orthodoxy and had endeavoured, not without success, to seek truth in the different creeds. Religious toleration was a dominant note of Akbar's administrative policy. Cultural unity, which was his outstanding achievement, had furnished a firm basis for the evolution of Indian nationalism.

Efflorescence Of Poetry

Equality, justice and freedom of thought and worship were the precepts of Akbar's political creed and were scrupulously observed by him in the selection of his officials, advisers and companions. Abul Fazal and Todar Mal, Faizi and Birbal, Abdur Rahim and Raja Mansing had stood shoulder to shoulder in his court without the least sense of rivalry or religious antagonism. Akbar is known to have been, besides his official duties, intensely interested in the religious discussions and literary and artistic pursuits. Consequently his court had come to be the Mecca of the religious teachers, scholars, poets and painters.

The Emperor had inherited a literary and aesthetic predisposition from his forefathers. He had built a magnificent library at an immense cost and had collected in it valuable manuscripts in the different languages which included the Persian translations of the Sanskrit works like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Atharvaveda and Lilavati. The interest evinced by him in poetry can be easily estimated by the delight he used to take while in charge of his tutor Mir Abdul Latif, in studying the mystic ghazels and, repeating from memory, the odes of Hafiz.

Abul Fazal was a distinguished scholar and historian. Akbar had extended patronage to the hundreds of poets among whom rank Faizi, Abdur Rahim. Birbal—a poet humorist, story-teller and conversationsist and Gang. Tulsidas the author of the Tulsi Ramayana was his contemporary, and so were Surdas and Haridas. Akbar's period was marked by efflorescence of poetry irrespective of its 'leit-motif' or linguistic medium. Whether all the poets contemporary to him had directly enjoyed his patronage or not is not the point at issue, but the fact, that freedom of expression enjoyed by the poets was a great incentive to the growth of poetry, cannot be gainsaid.

Lingua-Franca Of Art

The Mughal Empire owes its greatness, to no small extent, to the grandeur of its art, and art was one of the principal concerns of Akbar. To him art was a normal expression and a vital necessity of life and not a kingly caprice, a craze. Practice by him as a student in drawing instead of in reading and writing is an indication of his innate love for art. Born with a strong aesthetic pre-disposition and fired with the enthusiasm to stimulate the creative abilities of the community of the artists Akbar had pioneered an art-movement which has glorified the Mughal Empire and which forms a land-mark in the art-history of India. Todar Mal had aimed at achieving the unity among the people through the introduction of "Hindustani". Akbar had aimed at cementing the same through the lingua franca of art.

Arts, especially music, painting and architecture, entered upon a new phase and acquired a distinctly national character. Akbar had no stake outside India, nor was he actuated with the motive of foisting an alien culture on her. His policy was to harness the indigenous resources, institutions and traditions of the people to the development of the artistic background of his empire. He was an admirer of Indian art, had instilled new life and blood in it and had made it a common interest of the Hindus and Muslims. The patronage accorded by him to art was worthy of the head of a civilised state.

High Standard Of Music

Akbar's attitude towards music was not dilettantish, nor had he singled it out merely as a means of delectation of his courtiers and visitors. He had loved it since childhood and had acquired deep knowledge of its technicalities. He was, therefore, able to fix high standards of the art. He had made Raja Ramchand of Riwa to surrender to himself Tansen—a leading musician of his age. Tansen was trained in the school of music founded by Raja Mansing Timor of Gwalior who is said to have been the pioneer of the Drupad style of the North Indian Gayaki. Under the auspices of Akbar, Tansen had retouched music and found a full scope to propagate it. Baz Bahadur—an ex-King of Malwa—was another musician of eminence at the court of Akbar. To-day—the musicians—Muslims as well as Hindus—are reverentially acknowledging their gratitude to Tansen for the movement initiated by him.

To numerous musicians—both men and women—vocalists and instrumentalists the court of Akbar was a focus of attraction. There were among them Iranis and Turanis, but Indian music had asserted itself as a highly developed and distinctive art and had maintained its individuality and integrity throughout. The musicians were divided into seven batches of which each was fixed to sing and play each day of the week. Several of the musicians were poets and composers too and Tansen stands foremost among them.

Impetus To Painting

The credit of inauguration of the Mughal School of painting goes to Akbar. Humayun had, in his service, Khwaja Abdul Samad—a painter and calligraphist—from whom Akbar had taken lessons in drawing and Mr. Sayyid Ali—a painter and poet whom he had imported from Persia. They were retained by Akbar and were, later on, joined by a few non-Indian artists. But the main bulk of the artists of Akbar's court had come from the Indian stock.

The Emperor had collected, from all over the country, the best of the artists, some of whom have been mentioned by Abul Fazal in Ain-i-Akbari and had granted them full scope and freedom for the expression of their native genius. The Indian artists, therefore, did not, in spite of their contact with the Persian masters, desert their own traditions. Akbar's aim in retaining and, to some extent, reinforcing the Persian element was to achieve efficiency of art from his point of view and not to "proselytise" the India artists and to suppress their own art-traditions. Evidently it had inspired the Persian and Indian artists to collaborate in a healthy spirit of give and take in founding the Mughal school.

The Persian influence seen in the earlier output were assimilated with the progress of the school, with the result that the later output appeared to have been outspokenly Indian in character. The Mughals had taken the full advantage of the documentary functions of art and had made it an art of the court. Book-illustrations had received a strong impetus in Akbar's times. The subjects treated by the artists were of a secular nature and included, among others, hunting scenes, processions and interviews. Portraiture was noted for its success in emphasising character and expression.

A large studio was provided for the artists. The Emperor used to hold weekly inspections of the works executed by them and used to grant awards and promotions to those whose works could conform to his standards. Although miniature painting was favourite with the Mughals, India's time-honoured mural traditions did not come to standstill. Akbar had realised the beauty and utility of the murals and had installed them in his palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Lahore. Various minor arts essential to the production of the manuscript and calligraphy had also developed to a high degree under the patronage of the Mughals.

Coinage And Architecture

The architectural enterprise of Akbar has left its mark on the history of his regime. He had fixed definite standards of architecture and had spent lavishly on the construction of palaces, offices, schools, mosques, mausoleums, etc. The town of Fatehpur Sikri with its beautiful buildings was a realisation of his vision and ambition.

Just as he used to make selection of the musicians and painters on the strength of their merits disregardful of their personal beliefs, he had extended the same principle to the choice of his architects. He had summoned from the various parts of the country, the architects of note—irrespective of their caste or creed and had entrusted to them the task of building the structures required by him—a fact which explains the conspicuous Indianness of the designs and decorations of some of the extant monuments.

Coinage of Akbar's period is remarkable for its beauty and finish, because he had approached it as a problem of art. The different processes concerned in the production of coinage were in the hands of the experts But the Emperor had gone a step further and had appointed Khwaja Abdul Samad—the celebrated painter—as the Master of the Mint.

The cultural synthesis achieved by Akbar had a solid background in art. He had no aversion to the customs, institutions and traditions of the people; on the contrary he had admiration for them. He had treated the Hindus and Muslims alike and had inspired them to love and trust each other, and had, moreover, brought them together on the platform of art. Akbar had made Indian art a common heritage of the two communities. Conversely speaking he had made Indian art a symbol of the communal unity.

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FROM FOURTH ESTATE TO FIFTH COLUMN

How Foreign Journalists Appear To Indian Government

By G. N. ACHARYA

In England the press is called the Fourth Estate. I do not know why. In my opinion it would be more appropriate to call it the Fifth Column, particularly in this country.

Of the four estates of the realm the King can do no wrong. The sweet inanities of their Lordships of the second estate are privileged to utter, do not give cause for worry. The Commons, of course, are somewhat troublesome. But the party machine backed by a judicious system of distribution of offices and supported by occasional oratorical skill, manages to keep things going.

But the Fourth Estate cannot be managed at all. It is a perfect nuisance. It does not recognise the rules of the political game. It has the devil of a conscience. It has a terribly sticky memory. Worst of all, it is international. In fact it is so outrageously troublesome that I have no doubt, that my suggestion that it should be called the Fifth Column will be readily accepted by 'Government circles.'

In this country the Government could deal with each and every party by some means or other. Gandhi and his followers could be put in jail. Less troublesome men could be put in the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Assemblies could be dealt with by the simple expedient of not summoning them at all. Parliament could be drugged to sleep by occasional statements from Amery and Churchill. But the Press—it is the very devil of a Fifth column.

The Ghosts That Haunt

You quell it at one place and it raises its head in another. Defence of India Rules, Emergency press notifications, Securities, Censors, Press advisors and many more weapons are brought out against it; yet it is triumphantly alive. Not all Hitler's hordes and Tojo's Generals could keep Linlithgow from his comfortable bed for a single night. Not all the disasters of Hong Kong, Singapore and Rangoon could deflect Amery one inch from the course of the perfect Tory-Imperialist rectitude which he steadily follows. But these sleek, silent men and women, hiding their restless consciences behind a masque of innocent tranquillity—the Louis Fischers, Pearl Bucks, Henry Luces, Claire Booths and Lin Yutangs—these are the ghosts that haunt the bed of Linlithgow and Amery and keep them awake at night, thinking of what they would write nex

That is why I call them the Fifth Column and they possess all the signs and symbols necessary to identify them as such.

Take this Louis Fischer, for instance. I remember how I met him one day at his room in the Taj. A colleague and I, after making sure he would be in, gatecrashed into his room. At first, of course, he welcomed us courteously enough but inside of five minutes he had made it fairly clear that he would have loved us better outside his room than inside it. That might have been all right with people of thinner hides; but we, too, were journalist like him. Having dumped ourselves on him we decided to stay dumped till he literally lectured us out.

A Wrong Impression

It was not much we could worm out of him but the little he did say left on our mind the impression that this was just another male version of that famous lady —Miss Katherine Mayo.

In his attempt to get rid of us he had recourse to the friendly telephone. The first person he could think of was Mayor Yusuf Meherally. It was yet 9-30 in the morning and there was nobody in the Mayor's office to respond to the ring. Fischer pretended not to believe the evidence of his ear and called up the Taj operator and asked him to wake up the number. Meanwhile we tried to explain that he could not possibly get anybody in the Mayor's office because no office would open before 11 a.m. He seemed to doubt even our veracity and when the 'phone operator confirmed us he turned round and challenged us.

"But why do not offices open before eleven? Strange country", he said.

I really did not know and even now do not know why exactly that hour has been chosen for all Government offices to open, I meekly offered the first plausible explanation that occurred to me. "Perhaps it is because offices in England open at that hour."

"No. They don't. They open early" he announced leaving me rather embarrassed.

Strange Bird

I was in more than half a mind to leave at that stage. But my friend was persistent. He went on probing Fischer about Mahatma Gandhi, the war, the Congress, this, that and the other. For all that Fischer chose to tell us he might never have seen the Mahatma. But later I knew he had spent more than a week at Wardha before coming to Bombay. As for the Congress he actually said: "I have not seen the Congress organisation working. I do not know where it is."

We tried to tell him that the Congress had well organised offices in almost every important city. There was a Congress house in Bombay also and so on. But he brusquely stopped us to repeat "I know. I suppose the Congress has an organisation. But I have not seen it working. I suppose it comes to life at election time."

We looked at each other suspiciously, as much as to say "What kind of a bird is this one?" And now Fischer has come out with the story that he was present "at an open-air meeting in a park on the outskirts of Bombay addressed by Nehru."

My colleague had by now turned the conversation and was asking Fischer if he had seen anything of the country. Fischer certainly had. He told us a long yarn of how he went to a village (which he did not name) some 30 miles from Bombay. He had found that most of the people he interrogated through an interpreter were illiterate. He asked one of them if they knew there was a war on. They did. The prices of all foodstuffs had gone very high and no kerosene was available for the dim lamps which half-illuminated their dark homes. That was all one villager knew about the war. Another villager, a Muslim this time, volunteered the information that the war was between Germany and Japan! Fischer had then gone to a village schoolmaster. He was a knowing one. He said he read some magazines and knew all about it. He flourished a Marathi journal with a portrait of Neville Chamberlain on the torn cover page, before the eyes of the amazed Fischer and proceeded to explain to the foreigner what the "Prime Minister" had said—all this in June, 1942!

Like A Schoolmaster

We tried to explain things. "Well the reason is, the Government .....

But Fischer would not allow us to finish. "But what have YOU done, apart from blaming the British Government?" he challenged. He made it a personal question. He asked us when we had last been in a village. It was several years ago. That was enough to start off Fischer and we sat before him like meek sheep while he admonished us about our duties, failings and shortcomings as he were a school headmaster!

I do not think that it was one of his bag of 'American' tricks to get rid of two professionals who had refused to take the hint that they were not very welcome. Anyway we took the lecture, told him we would meet him again at the Journalists' Association, where he was due to address us in a couple of days and were leaving, when suddenly he decided to ask us one question. It is the question which gets the goat of every foreign correspondent—the Hindu-Muslim question. They just do not understand what is all the hullabaloo about. Fischer may have found out something about it by now, but at that time he perhaps liked to know something.

But I was not prepared to oblige him. After all the lecturing I had taken, here was a chance where I could get my own back a little. And so as he had asked the question immediately after we had mentioned the Journalists' Association, I answered back something like this: "You don't have to think of the Hindu-Muslim problem", I said, "when you are talking to journalists. We are just journalists and nothing else. Look at my paper, for instance. The proprietor is a Parsi. The editor is a Muslim and the staff consists of Hindus, Muslims and Parsis as well as Christians. But we do not think of ourselves as Hindus and Muslims. We are just journalists. Good-bye. See you on Tuesday," I finished as I turned round on the door mat and shook hands with him.

The Limit!

"Well, well, well," we thought as we walked towards the office. "These foreign correspondents! They are the limit."

The Government must have learnt its lesson very well, we ruminated. Last time when they had something stirring in this country, an army of front-rank correspondents had descended like locusts and made things pretty hot for the Government. The Government had not yet forgotten the raw deal they had from Brailsford and Slocombe, A. A. Mills and Webb Miller. The kind of things they wrote makes uncomfortable reading even to-day. Here, for instance, is the very first para of the very first article that H. N. Brailsford wrote, when he came to Bombay, India.

> "A week ago when I landed in India, I saw what no one is likely to see again—Bombay obeyed two Governments. To the British Government with all its apparatus of legality and power there still were loyal the European population, the Indian sepoys who wear its uniform, a few of the merchant princes and the older generation of the Moslem minority. The rest of Bombay's population has transferred its allegiance to one of the British Government's too numerous prisoners."

And thus in about a fortnight Brailsford published four articles and an interview every word of which made as thrilling reading as the first para quoted above. And to cap it all he went home and wrote a book and called it "Rebel India." Government, therefore, had no alternative but to ban it.

And what Webb Miller did was no less irritating—to the Government. He went to Dharsana in spite of efforts to prevent him doing so, and by sheer threatening and bullying, overcame the censorship and put out his story. As he himself says, The story of Dharsana "caused a sensation when it appeared in the 1,350 newspapers served by the United Press (American) throughout the world. Senator Blaine read the text of my story into the records of the United States Senate." More than that his messages about the censorship in Bombay cause some heartburnings in the India office in London. There were telegrams to the Viceroy telling him about the adverse effect of a rigid censorship upon world opinion.

What Mills did nobody knows exactly. But he produced a book which has not been allowed to come to India. According to a

(Continued on page 21)

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INDIA & EGYPT—A STRIKING PARALLEL

Will Wavell Follow Footsteps Of Allenby?

By MARGARET POPE

In one of his brilliant articles Louis Fischer says that General Wavell is writing a biography of General Allenby under whom he fought in the last War.

The Commander-in-Chief even allowed Fischer to read a part of the manuscript. "It was, in my opinion, a very interesting part".... "One chapter", says Fischer, "deals with the 1922 crisis when Allenby threatened to resign as High Commissioner of Egypt unless the British Protectorate over Egypt were dropped and independence granted to the Egyptians. In brilliant prose reflecting a deep grasp of politics, Wavell described Allenby's struggle with the British Cabinet in London."

That is very interesting to us in India. First, there is the fact, always slightly astonishing, of a General snatching moments to write histories and biographies in the midst of military campaign. Shades of Caesar arise! Surely one can appreciate the ponderous monotony of Caesar's commentaries on the Gallic Wars if one remembers he wrote them sitting in his tent burning the midnight oil in the midst of some farflung battlefield with the neighing of the horses and the clangs of the armourers ringing in his ears!

A Comparison

That General Wavell, in spite of the enormous responsibilities of his position, finds time to devote himself to scholarly activities at all is no mean achievement. But why should he rest content with that? If he were to take his cue from Allenby's experience in Egypt, he might achieve something that could alter the history of the war, perhaps the world, he could bring over 400,000,00 men, women and children to the Allied Cause, not to mention the new hope for the future this would bring to the jaded spirits of the Allied people themselves. Historians of the future might (as His Excellency the Viceroy said of Gandhi) say of him, "Wavell was the greatest thing in India." What is more, we might not only win the war but have peace with honour too. I do not wish to suggest that the Commander-in-Chief is much concerned with the distant future or with what historians will say of him. Perhaps he does not care at all so long as the war is won. But as a scholar and an admirer of Allenby he will forgive me if I make a few comparisons and draw a suggestion from them.

To many, General Allenby is little more than a name connected with the military campaigns of the last War. Even in the Middle East his fame has always been overshadowed by the more spectacular personality of Lawrence of Arabia. But in the Middle East he is by no means forgotten, though his once glorious memory, like his statue I once saw in a town of Southern Palestine, is now half-buried in the envious sands of time. As a general, Allenby did not fail. Therefore, in gratitude the Arabs built a statue in his honour. As a statesman, he did fail. His statue was thrown down and hi s name (in this war, had no power to bring the Arabs to the Allied Cause. Still in the wild, hospitable camps of the Beduin tribes, untramelled by political memories, he is remembered with honour and respect. But in Egypt where his opportunity, as a statesman arose and where, for a moment, he almost succeeded, he came to grief over the burning question of Egypt's independence. Here I need give only one side of the comparison. Every Indian must be aware of the parallel existing between his own country's struggle and the event in Egypt which I shall outline.

The Most Determined Opponent

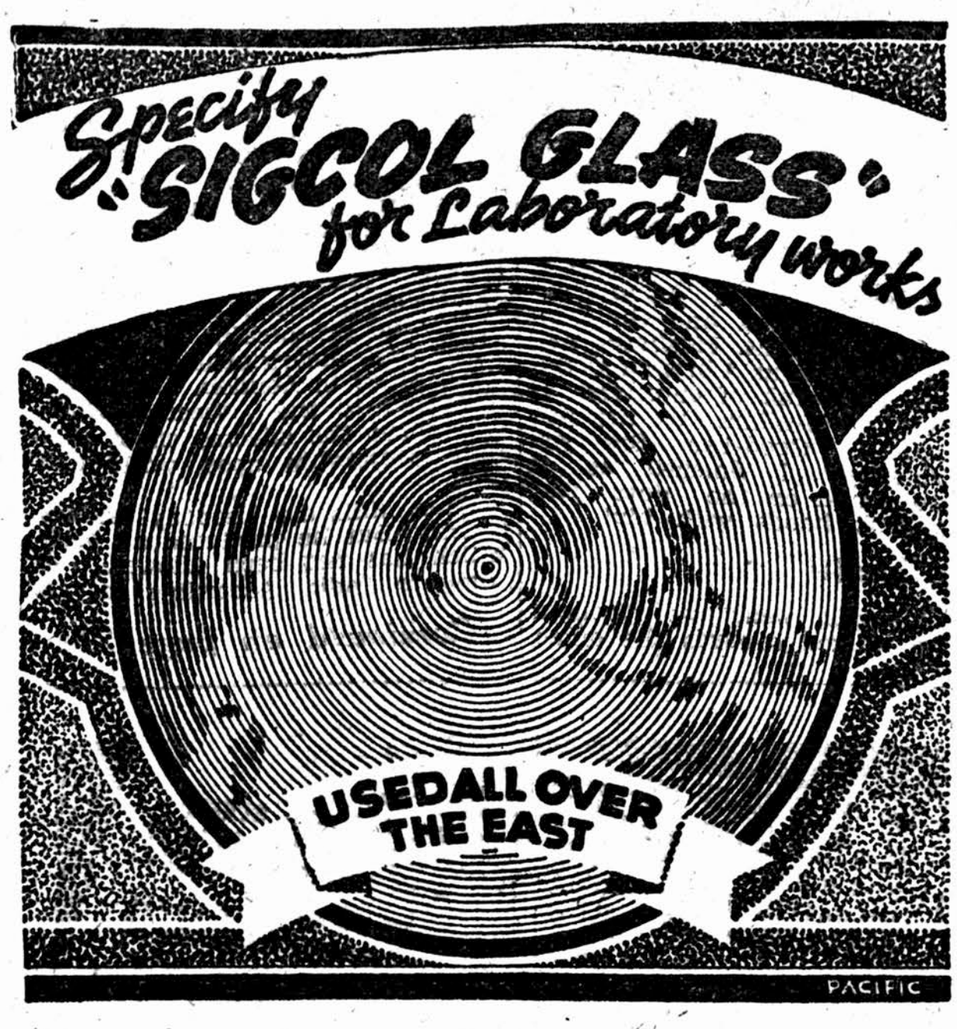
In 1914 Egypt was declared a British Protectorate (although nominally Egypt belonged to Turkey). At the conclusion of the war, the Egyptians were now allowed to send a deputation to the Peace Conference to stake their claim for self-determination. As a matter of fact, while the Peace Conference was in session, the leaders of the Wafd (i.e., Independence) Party were arrested and deported. The result, not unnaturally, was a wave of resentment that swept the country. The Party proceeded to organise a series of acts of violence, riots broke out and some British people were killed. At this point Allenby was called in to restore order. He acted swiftly and firmly. He released the Wafd leaders, opened negotiations and sent Zaghloul Pasha (Leader of the Wafd Party) to London to take part in the discussions. Zaghloul was uncompromising and would make no concessions; negotiations broke down and he was deported to Ceylon. Allenby, however, was determined on a settlement; he pushed ahead in his search for an agreement and it was then, with his greatest Egyptian opponent safely out of the way (c.f. Congress), that he had his historic struggle with the British Cabinet. Lloyd George, Curzon, Milner—all were against him in his determination to end the Protectorate and declare Egypt independent. But of all his opponents, as Wavell writes, "the most determined had been Winston Churchill who was then in the British Cabinet." It was a tough struggle, some interesting details or which we shall have the pleasure of reading when the C.-in-C. publishes his book, but at last Allenby got his way. In 1922 Zaghloul was released and Egypt was recognised as an independent state. It was not complete independence by any means but it was a working compromise and Allenby had it to his credit. Two years later he failed; another difficult situation had arisen but this time he failed to tackle it. Perhaps he was weary of the struggle, perhaps he was merely dished by the die-hards (both Labour and Conservative). Anyhow, this time he threw statesmanship to the winds and became a soldier once more, waging a ruthless war on Egyptian nationalism. On November 19, 1924, Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan, was murdered by an Egyptian. Three days later Allenby took revenge in the form of an ultimatum. There is no need to go into the sordid details of this and its results—the increasing bitterness of the struggle, especially of the younger generation, right up to and beyond the signing of the new Treaty in 1936. The spectacle of Egypt's position in this war bars eloquent witness to the far-reaching effects of Allenby's failure in 1924.

What Allenby tried, and failed, to do in Egypt, Wavell could do in India with infinitely greater chances of success. Why? The Egyptian struggle has been more violent far more uncompromising than the India. There is no prominent Indian leader as intransigent as Zaghloul. Most important of all, Wavell has the War around him, not as Allenby had, behind him. Moreover, Wavell is responsible for the safety of India in this war; his first duty is to do all that is possible to make India's part in the war as effective to the Allied cause as possible. Is it not clear enough at this point that without a declaration of independence and a National Government at the Centre, Wavell can never be to Indians what Allenby was to the Arabs in 1917, what Timoshenko and Chiang Kai-Shek are to the Russians and Chinese now? As conditions are in India at present, Wavell can only be to the Indians what Allenby was to the Egyptians after the ultimatum of 1924. This surely is no sort of position for a General on the point of an offensive—which presumably is the case, if as Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith stated the other day we are to be in Rangoon by Christmas!

Same Stumbling Block

Now the situation in India is very like what Allenby had to face in Egypt just after the last war. Wavell is faced with a military problem inextricably linked with a political one and neither can be solved separately. He is up against the same stumbling block in the British Cabinet that Allenby had to face in 1922. Allenby dared to defy the whole Cabinet and got his way—with more wisdom he might have freed Egypt completely. With the war on the frontiers of India, Wavell must have more weight than Allenby, even in a Churchill controlled Cabinet. **Would Wavell dare to do what Allenby did, demand the immediate release of all Congress leaders, open negotiations immediately and arrange for the signing of a Treaty between Britain and an Indian National Government simultaneously with a declaration of Indian independence?** If Wavell were to insist on these demands on grounds of military necessity, apart from anything else, would Churchill, Amery and the rest dare to refuse—especially in the face of Allied sympathy for India's cause which has been expressed so clearly just recently? I think not. Even if the Viceroy's clique and the British Cabinet in London opposed him, he would have the support of the millions in India, China and America and these, in the long run, will count more than the autocrats of Delhi and Whitehall. And if Wavell demanded it, would not the British people themselves override Churchill and uphold their General at the Front by preference?

If it is true, as Fischer hinted, that Wavell might be one of those three Generals who threatened to resign if an Indian Defence Minister were appointed, I have put pen and paper to no useful purpose. Wavell is then only the tool of the diehards at Whitehall. But I do not believe it. Wavell is a scholar as well as a soldier. History means something to him and the practical realities of the moment even more. As far as we can see the choice before him is clearly defined; either he must insist on freeing India from the politicians of Whitehall at once or win the war without India. It is a choice between a second Russia or China and a second Egypt.



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THE CASE OF ADMIRAL DARLAN

FLAME OF STALINGRAD

November, 27.

The Red Army refuses to remain out of the front-page headlines of the world press for long.

After being elbowed out by the dramatic events in North Africa for barely four weeks, it again crashed into streamer-types a week ago. The news of the gigantic offensive launched by Marshal Timoshenko once again commanded the pride of place in the newspapers. It almost took one's breath away.

Hitler has always bitterly complained that the Red Army does not play the game. It refuses to be blitzkrieged; it refuses to be annihilated, though the announcement thereof was repeatedly made by Press Chief Dietrich on the Fuehrer's own orders. It even refuses to remain on the defensive longer than it can help it. It itches to fight.

The eruption in North Africa synchronising with the onset of winter provided a golden opportunity to the Red Army to rest and recuperate. The prolonged, fierce attacks in Stalingrad had begun to flag and abate. Hitler's attention was being urgently engaged by Generals Alexander and Eisenhower. The Luftwaffe was being withdrawn from the Eastern Front; reinforcements were being rushed to Tunisia. Snow was falling; a pall was descending on the immortal battlefield of Stalingrad.

The blood-soaked defenders of that town must have heaved a sigh of relief. At long last here was a respite from their fiery ordeal of the last two months. Surely they were entitled to a spell of peace and rest. They could at least call a halt to their unceasing labours if not go into winter quarters as Hitler's armies were intending to do. At the most they could dig and fortify and thus prepare their defensive positions anew. Never had an army deserved its respite more richly.

Doubly Immortalised

So the world thought. And thus was it proved wrong—as on numerous previous occasions whenever it tried to play the role of the prophet regarding the Soviets.

There was no hibernation. The Red Army even disdained to lie down to lick its wounds. No sooner was the German offensive slackened than it launched its own. Like a magician producing rabbits from his hat, Marshal Timoshenko marched his men into a huge pincer movement. The jaws of the pincers crunching from the north and the south have already closed and nearly 300,000 German soldiers have been reported to be caught into the sack. They will be lucky now if they escape their annihilation.

63,000 of them have been at any rate taken prisoners within a week beginning from the 19th inst. Along with them has come a huge booty, which is an eloquent testimony to the confusion in which the German army is thrown. The victorious advance of the five-pronged Russian thrust has not abated yet, though the progress of the southern arm of the pincer has slowed down a little. Several villages and strategic points have been occupied by the Russian forces and though German resistance is naturally stiffening the Red Army still commands air superiority.

The immediate and most heartening effect of Marshal Timoshenko's miracle offensive is that the siege of Stalingrad is lifted. History has repeated itself and the tank town has doubly immortalised its name. More than the strategic value is the moral significance of the triumph of Stalingrad on whose conquest Hitler had openly staked his reputation. There are some German units still left in precarious occupation of a few isolated parts of the city

(Courtesy: News Chronicle.)

but they are being pulled out like rats from their holes. Stalingrad will soon be cleared of its Fascist marauders.

Revealing Insight

It is evident, however, that this is the least of Timoshenko's objectives. The Russian plan seems to have been cast on an ambitious pattern. It envisages not merely the forcing of the German army towards the wrong side of the Don but also pressing it still further back for its winter quarters. The two railway lines running from Kharkov and Krasnodar to the Volga, which are the principal lines of supply connecting the German armies with the railway system of Central Russia and the Black Sea ports respectively have been already cut and this will soon make the plight of Hoth's divisions extremely critical.

Whether the Germans will make a Herculean effort and succeed in stabilising their winter front on the Rostov hinge or whether they will be hurled still further back to the Dnieper remains to be seen. It is better in any case not to be too optimistic. The fact, however, that simultaneously with the southern sweep the Russians have launched another offensive on a wide front south of Kalinin and met with a not inconsiderable success is very revealing.

It proves in the first place that Russia far from being at the end of her resources as the result of the last six months' fighting still commands ample well-trained and well-equipped reserves. It may be pointed out that the northern Russian front is lying quiescent for a year now and even Hitler had to rest content with his southern drive. That the Russians should open two simultaneous independent offensives at the two extremes of a 2000-mile front and that, too, in the midst of winter gives us an insight into the inexhaustible might of their country—and into its intrepid spirit.

Eyes On Tunisia

Secondly it indicates that Stalin's aim is neither local nor limited. He is not satisfied with the raising of the Stalingrad siege or even with the riddance of the Don steppes from the invaders. Frequently during the last year, the Russian spokesmen have emphasised their determination to liquidate the Nazi menace during this very year. The inability of their Allies to open a second front made that a sheer impossibility; but not a whit undaunted the Russians seem determined to achieve what they can by the unaided strength of their own arms.

The month of November 1942 thus bids fair to be as decisive in the present war as the dark days of June 1940. The happenings of this month bear in their womb the seeds of decisive and mighty victories, though they may take some months more actually to materialise. In North Africa the Allies with their new French comrades are closing on Bizerta and Tunis.

Hitler seems clearly bent on a bitter struggle for his last foothold on the African soil. While the exact strength of the Axis forces in Tripolitania is not known—and may prove to be considerable—the presence of 20,000 troops is reported from Northern Tunisia. Reinforcements are being rushed and a decisive bid is being made by the Luftwaffe for the mastery of the air.

All-round Ache!

The Allies seem to be concentrating their forces in Tunisia and an offensive is said to be imminent. Once Bizerta and Tunis are taken, it will be relatively easy to march on Tripoli from the west. That is why Alexander's advance appears to have slowed down, while he is securing his lines of supply and not committing the error of his predecessors. The Axis army will presumably make a stand at El Agheila and even beyond that there is a stretch of desert to traverse. From Tunis there is a railway line linking Tripoli and it will be an easier job to attack Tripolitania through Tunisia.

The next week should therefore witness some decisive fighting. As Field-Marshal Smuts observed, things are going with a swing for the Allies and the end need not be resonably in doubt howsoever bitter and prolonged the fight Hitler puts in. Meanwhile the last week has yielded a rich dividend in Dakar, key-city and strategic port of French West Africa, which was a source of considerable anxiety for the last two and a half years and which has now joined the Allied camp.

More strictly M. Boisson, the Governor-General of French West Africa, has pledged allegiance to Admiral Darlan and nobody can define the position of the flighty Admiral with any clarity at present.

He is giving a stomach-ache to the Axis, a head-ache to the Allies and a heart-ache to the gallant de Gaulle and his band of the Fighting French.

It is true that President Roosevelt has categorically noted that the association of General Eisenhower with Admiral Darlan is purely a military measure but the way he is consolidating his personal authority—as the representative of the protesting Petain!—in the French territories in Africa is bound to lead to complications at no distant date.

New Style Quisling

It has already created deep and widespread unrest in British Parliamentary circles and though Mr. Anthony Eden has tried to throw oil on troubled waters, a first class storm seems to be in the offing. For the recognition of Darlan unmistakably means the jilting of de Gaulle, whose B. B. C. broadcasts to the French people have been abruptly and unaccountably stopped. This rebuff has naturally been keenly resented by the Fighting French and the sooner the British and American Governments make their position clear the better it will be.

Admiral Darlan as an individual is bad enough. But he is much worse as a precedent. For every Fascist country is bound to throw up a time-serving Darlan when it finds the sands slipping from under its feet. Are the Allies going to patch up a compromise with such turncoats and traitors of democracy on the plea of pressing military necessity? If so goodbye to all hopes of a new order in the post-war world.

The temptation to recruit such new style Quislings is no doubt too great as it will bring the ultimate collapse of the Axis appreciably nearer. But the shortest way to victory will not always prove the safest. There are potential Darlans in Italy and Germany, too, and for all we know even now they may be being groomed for the part by Mussolini and Hitler themselves!

Negotiating with men like Darlan may prove advantageous in the present but from the long-term point of view it involves great and obvious risks. I have recently come across a long apologia on behalf of Petain, Darlan, Weygand and Co. It tries to make a facile case for the attitude taken up by those men in the middle of 1940 and it even represents their policy as being the best service they could render not merely to France but to her (then) Allies, too! The present acquisition of French North Africa is said to be the direct fruit of the armistice of Compaigne and thus the "Vichy Virgins" are absolved from all guilt of the betrayal of France and freedom.

Such barefaced attempts to inveigle themselves into the good books of the Allies must be stoutly resisted even though it may mean the prolongation of much suffering. Peace will not be worth the paper on which it is written if men like Darlan are to sign it.

Democracy must be saved from friends like Darlan!

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

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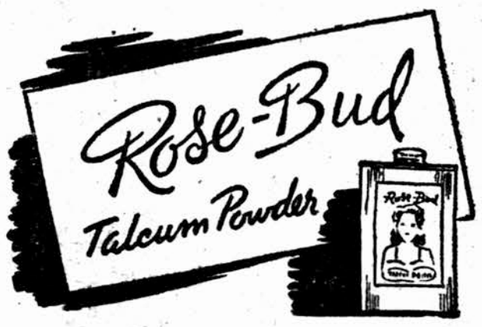

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"TARZAN FINDS A SON"

Akbar As Social Reformer

Tributes To Emperor At Bombay Women's Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Paying homage to Emperor Akbar, at a meeting of representatives of twenty women's organisations of Bombay, at the Blavatsky Lodge this evening, Mrs. Sakina Lukmani said that the womanhood of India could not help recalling, with a sense of deep gratitude, the services rendered by Akbar as a social reformer. In abolishing sati, in discouraging child marriage and encouraging the remarriage of widows, the great Emperor had taken steps which had alleviated the suffering of Indian women. It was not to Akbar, the social reformer alone that India paid homage today. The tribute of 400 million Indians were being paid to an Emperor who ruled by uniting his subjects and not by dividing them.

GOODWILL OF SUBJECTS

Referring to the greatness of Akbar's Empire, Mrs. Lukmani said that it proved to be a lasting one because it was built on the goodwill of the subjects. The spirit of tolerance which he advocated was responsible for the success of his reign.

If there was ever a time when India had to draw inspiration from the teachings of Akbar, it was to-day, when the differences among the communities looked so acute.

UNIFICATION OF INDIA

Mrs. Lam referred to Akbar as a practical politician who realised the need for winning the lasting love of his subjects to be able to build a lasting empire. His efforts for the unification of India would always remain a source of inspiration to every Indian to-day.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel said that an Emperor who preached that Ishwar and Allah were the same and that all men were alike in the eyes of God, deserved to be worshipped by the nation for all time. Akbar practised what he preached. That was the secret of his success as an emperor of a vast kingdom.

Mrs. Safia Ahmed said that the greatest men of the modern age could not help paying tribute to a ruler who worked for the unity of India four hundred years ago.

Mrs. Velinker referred to Akbar's army as the practical example of Hindu-Muslim unity. Fifty per cent of the army was composed of Hindus who did not think in terms of their religion even outside the battleground.

Miss Kapila Khandwalla said that Akbar had identified himself with the Indians and lived and died for their unity. Modern India would do well to follow the ideal of unity practised by Akbar.

Miss Amtul Salam said that no greater tribute could be paid by Indians to-day to Akbar than by working for national unity.

Mrs. Senjit and Mrs. Ismail referred to Akbar's work as a social reformer.

After Roshanara Begum had sung some songs the meeting dispersed.

Churchill To Broadcast To The World

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It is officially announced that Mr. Churchill will broadcast to the world at 8 p.m. G. M. T. on Sunday.—Reuter

Indo-America Raided Picture Service

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

News has reached London of the early opening of American radio picture service between India and New York. Cablewireless had already announced that they propoed to inaugurate such a service in the near future for which apparatus was shipped to India several months ago.

AKBAR THE GREAT

Four centuries have rolled since thou wast born,
And empires too have vanished from this earth!
But thy propnetic father at thy birth
Did call thee Akbar, for so had he sworn
To name his son who'd after him adorn
The throne, and hold the e'er increasing girth
Of empire in his sway, with wisdom, worth
And tolerance, a heart that knew no scorn.
And, though unlettered, thou did'st even hold
The scales of Justice 'mong thy subjects all;
To all divergent faiths thou gav'st their due.
The Hindu and the Muslim both extolled
Thy rule benign; to-day we still recall
Thy greatness as a monarch, matched by few.

S.R.D.

Russian Pincers Close On Don

Axis Armies Surrounded In Stalingrad "Pocket"

LONDON, Nov. 28.

According to latest information the Russian pincer has closed on the Don, south of Kalach thus surrounding the large Axis army in the Stalingrad pocket.

VAST CEMETERY

Kletskaya has been recaptured by the Russians. This was revealed in the Soviet press this morning. All the houses were in ruins and of the inhabitants only seven remained. The rest had been dragged off to the rear by the Germans. The centre of Kletskaya has been turned into a vast cemetery for the German dead.

20,000 KILLED

19,240 Germans had been killed by Soviet snipers on the Leningrad front during the last seven months, says a Leningrad dispatch. The latest Soviet communique brings the total to over twenty thousand.

A supplement to the communique said: "In the northern sector of Stalingrad city our units in a night attack wiped out about one company of the enemy and captured several buildings. In the factory area we captured about twenty block houses and wiped out about one hundred of the enemy. North-west of Stalingrad our troops overcoming the enemy's resistance continued to advance. One Russian unit routed a battalion of German infantry reinforced by tanks. In another sector Soviet tanks penetrated deep into the enemy's defences and wiped out some seven hundred of the enemy.

COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED

"South-west of Stalingrad Soviet troops repulsed a German counter-attack and inflicted heavy losses on the Axis troops. Soviet troops broke into an inhabited locality and killed over four-hundred Germans. Prisoners were taken. North-east of Tuapse Soviet troops captured an important strategic height. Several German counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. On the Leningrad front during the past few days Soviet artillery snipers and scouts have accounted for about a thousand Germans."

The Rome Radio said to-day that the Russians are using American tanks on the Stalingrad front in "their most important offensive of the year."

DON-VOLGA "TRAP"

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow writes:—

Not a single German is left along the western bank of the Don in the Don elbow A German force yesterday attempted to get back from the Don-Volga "trap" into which they were pushed the day before but those who re-crossed the Don were either annihilated or again hurled back to the eastern bank They were then forced to retreat several miles further. A large German force which has been trying to fight its way out south of Stalingrad since Thursday staged a number of big attacks but they were all repelled.

NAZI RETREAT CONTINUES

Moscow radio today, quotes a front line dispatch to the 'Red Star' saying. "In spite of bad weather and snow falls Soviet units are continuing to follow up their success north-west of Stalingrad on the banks of the Don and in the Don steppes. The enemy launched several abortive counter-attacks In another sector German units continued to retreat. South-west of Stalingrad, Soviet forces continued their successful offensive overwhelming stubborn resistance. Stubborn fighting is going on in the industrial district of Stalingrad. Soviet troops operating in small groups have captured several houses as well as taking prisoners. One Soviet unit captured a factory. After a stiff engagement the Germans threw down their arms and fled when Soviet troops threatened to outflank them."

Change In German High Command

A Tass telegram from Stockholm says, "Rumours of change in the German High Command in the near future are current in military circles in Berlin. It is said that within the next few days certain Commanders of large formations of the German army are to be relieved of their Commands Among the names mentioned is that of General von Hoth who is commanding the German troops on the Stalingrad front."

George Cross For Stalingrad

A "Times" leader this morning urges that Stalingrad should be offered the George Cross.

"COME TO ORAN," SAYS DARLAN

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Morocco Radio said this morning: "Admiral Darlan has sent a telegram to Admiral Laborde at Toulon saying: Once again the Germans have broken their word and invaded Toulon. I invite the High Seas fleet to leave and to come to Oran where they will be received as friends by the Allied forces."—Reuter.

De Gaulle For Washington

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It is understood that an announcement is imminent that General de Gaulle is visiting Washington.—Reuter.

WAR WILL LAST FOR ONE YEAR MORE?

DENVER (Colorado), Nov. 27.

The National Opinion Research Centre said on Friday that the United States' public anticipate only one more year of fighting.

Toulon Scuttle And After

How Crews Gave Their Lives To Delay German Advance

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Vichy radio continuing its description of the German occupation of Toulon said, "The maritime prefacture, post office and Town Hall fell quickly into the hands of the German troops, who swarmed in through windows, from ladders placed against the walls. Another column of German tanks and armoured cars entered the arsenal by the Castigneau gate and dashed at full speed to the Milhaud docks where the battleship "Strasbourg" was moored.

Another German motorised column brought soldiers armed with tommyguns to Vauban basin in which the battleship "Dunkerque" was undergoing repairs, and in front of which cruisers "Foch Algerie", "Duquesne" and "Jean de Vinne" together with a number of light cruisers, destroyers and corvettes were moored.

GREATEST SEA SCUTTLE IN HISTORY

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Salvage of scuttled ships at Toulon is possible but unlikely, and even after salvage it would take at least another year to refit them and get them ready for fighting efficiency.

The greatest sea scuttle in history was by the German fleet interned in Scapa flow after the Great War. Then 74 ships including ten battleships, five battle cruisers, eight light cruisers and 51 destroyers totalling an estimated tonnage loss of 400 thousand costing 70 million sterling were scuttled by their crews at noon on 21st June, 1919, while the Peace Conference was discussing the distribution among the Allies of German navy. Some of these ships were later salvaged by Britain.

SHIPS LEFT SMOKING

Reuter's special correspondent in Zurich writes: Shattered hulks of France's finest warships on Friday lie still smoking in the five fathoms deep harbour of Toulon blown up by their crews to save them from Hitler's grasp.

Their graveyard is framed by the blackened debris of harbour works, munition dumps and oil tanks all dynamited under the eyes of the German troops as they marched into the great naval base before Dawn to-day.

Such is the fantastic story of Toulon—a story flashed to the world by Vichy before all stations in Petain's France dramatically announced this evening that they were closing down until further notice

The scorched fleet and devastated port are Hitler's prize after the lightning swoop by which he hoped to gain the key naval base and battle fleet

entering the arsenal by the Castigneau gate German tanks and armoured cars raced to Milhaud dock where the 26,000 ton battleship 'Strasbourg' pride of the French fleet, was moored Another German motorised column brought troops armed with tommyguns to Vauban basin in which her sister ship 'Dunkerque' battered at Oran 18 months ago was undergoing repairs.

Moored nearby were the heavy cruisers 'Foch', 'Algerie' 'Duquesn' 'Jean de Vienne' with a number of light cruisers, destroyers and corvettes. Suddenly a violent explosion rattled every window in the town It came from the 'Strabourg' Explosion after explosion followed as all the other warships in harbour blew themselves up while detonations echoed from surrounding hills as the French coastal batteries were dynamited.

GERMAN ADVANCE TERRIFIC

The speed of the German advance caught some crews half through their preparations, so French sailors opened fire on the Germans to keep them off until the charges were ready

Vichy says there were many casualties among these defenders, while most of the scuttling parties gave their lives to prevent the ships falling into German hands.

The Gestapo has already begun a purge of French naval personnel. Marshal Petain was dragged from his bed to-day to be handed his second dawn letter from Hitler—the first was when all France except Toulon was occupied—telling him of the Toulon coup.—I

ADMIRALS RETAINED

The Vichy News Agency stated to-night that two French submarines escaped from Toulon. A third struck a mine dropped by a German plane by parachute Admiral Marquis, maritime prefect and several Admirals collaborators of Marquis were detained this morning by the German authorities and released this afternoon but are still prisoners on parole.

De Gaulle On Patriotism At Toulon Fleet Disaster

In One Instant Frenchmen Saw Through Nazi Veil Of Lies, He Says

LONDON, Nov. 28.

General de Gaulle broke the silence of Fighting French radio on Friday in order to address the French people on the fate of French fleet.

Speaking in the B. B. C. French service he said, "The Toulon fleet, the fleet of France has disappeared. At a moment when the ships were about to be seized by the enemy, patriotic instincts swayed the spirits of the crews and their commanders.

In one brief instant captains, officers and ratings saw through the odious veil of lies which since June 1940 has hung before their eyes. In one brief instant they understood to what a terrible end they had been led.

With no other course doubtless left open to them, these French sailors with their own hands scuttled the French fleet so that the nation might at least be spared of the supreme shame of seeing her ships become ships of the enemy.

Yet France heard the guns of Toulon, the explosions and the desperate shots fired in the last stand. A tremor of pain, of pity and of rage shook the whole country.

Through this tragedy added to so many tragedies, France stands firm and united—yes, united—in her determination to wipe out in victory all the atrocious consequences of disaster and betrayal. On to victory.

ONE-MINUTE SILENCE

The French leader and the Commander-in-Chief of the Fighting French Navy, Admiral Auboyneau, have decided that the whole Fighting French Navy will observe one-minute silence at 9 a. m. to-day in memory of the French ratings who died at Toulon to-day. On all Fighting French ships the flag will be flown at half mast.—Reuter.

American Fascist Leader's Daughter And 4 Others Arrested

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

The Department of Justice announced here to-day that the daughter of William Dudley Pelley—leader of the American Fascist "Silver Shirt" organisation now serving a fifteen years' prison term for sedition has been arrested with four other people.

All the five are alleged to have conspired to harbour Howard Victor Broenstrup, a fugitive for four months from a charge of seditious conspiracy.

Broenstrup is one of the 28 accused indicted in August on charges of conspiring to impair the morale of the United States Armed Forces by publishing anti-British-anti-Roosevelt isolationist and defeatist journals.—Reuter.

"STAR OF INDIA" SUSPENDED FOR 4 DAYS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

In connection with the publication of an article in the issue of November 5, the printer and publisher of the evening daily "Star of India" has ben directed by the Government of Bengal under the Defence of India Rules to suspend publication for four days from the date of service of the order.

The article in question, it is alleged, contains information likely to assist the enemy. All copies of the issue of the paper has also been directed to be forfeited.—A. P.

Braddell's Snub To Churchill

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

"We can't continue to hold on to the old Victorial policy of concentration of power and wealth in London. If after the war we continue to allow financial and business interests centred in England to run the colonies through the Secretary of State, then Mr. Churchill and the people who succeed him will certainly preside over the liquidation of the Empire" thus declared Mr. Rolland Braddell, Barrister of Singapore while addressing a meeting of the Overseas League.

Mr. Braddell has been private Adviser to several rulers in Malay States and left Singapore on the eve of its fall.—Orient Press.

Two Municipalities Superseded In C. P.

Arrests And Disturbances In Different Parts Of Country

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

The Municipal Committee of Khappa, Nagpur District, has been superseded under Rule 8 (B) of the Defence of India Rules for six months. The Municipal Committee of Saoner has also been superseded for a similar period.—United Press.

59 ON TRIAL IN CHIMUR CASE

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

Charges were framed at Chanda by Special Judge against 59 persons in the third Chimur case for being members of an unlawful assembly, burning the Police Thana and the quarters of a Sub-Inspector, headconstable and constables and plundering goods, under Sec. 147, 433, 395 and 332 read with Sec. 149 I. P. C. S. and also 35 and 39 of the Defence of India Rules. Seventeen others were released for want of evidence.—A. P.

CHIMUR DISTURBANCES CASE ECHO

Nagpur C. J. To Hear Arguments Sequel To Differing Judgments

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

In view of the differing judgments given by two Judges of the Nagpur High Court in the Habeas Corpus application on behalf of the persons in the Chimur disturbances, in regard to the retrospective effect of the Special Courts Ordinances the Chief Justice of the Nagpur High Court will it is understood, will hear arguments on the application on Nov. 30. It will be remembered that Justices Niyogi and Digby held the Special Courts Ordinance 'intra vires' of the Governor-General but different on the point of the retrospective effect.

TRIAL OF 27 PERSONS

NAGPUR, Nov. 27.

The trial of 27 persons who are being prosecuted in the Maunda cases commenced to-day before a Special Judge. Fifteen witnesses will be examined on behalf of the prosecution.

The persons were arrested for offences of sabotage, armed dacoity etc. Maganlal Bagdi for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 1,000 was announced and 18 others are being shown as absconders in the 'challans'—United Press.

Wardha Ladies Arrested

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 28.

Six ladies from Nalwadi and Mahilashram were arrested under the Defence Act for distributing alleged objectionable and unauthorised News Bulletins in the District Court premises.—A. P.

Shops Sealed

SATARA, Nov. 28.

The Karad Police sealed the shops belonging to Messrs. Badrinarayan Marwadi and Budhaji Dilahji. A forest depot at Vihe in Patan Taluka was damaged by fire.—United Press.

Crops And Rifle Stolen

BELGAUM, Nov. 28.

Standing crops from the fields of Mr. K. Kulkarni of village Siddhanbhavi were cut. A rifle belonging to the village patel of Chikbagwadi is reported to have been stolen. A pumping station in Thalakwadi locality of the city was set on fire.—United Press.

Railway Station Set On Fire

POONA, Nov. 28.

According to a message received here from Bijapur, the building of the Nival Railway Station was set on fire on the morning of Wednesday last as a result of which a number of records and other documents of the Railway Office were destroyed.—A. P.

Poona Students Arrested

POONA, Nov. 28.

A bottle containing some explosives exploded in one of the class-rooms of the Nutan Marathi High School.

Two more students were taken into custody in connection with the recent explosions in the city.

The police searched two residences in the city and one house at Saswad, but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.—United Press.

Acid And Stones Thrown At Police

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28.

It is stated acid was thrown at the police to-day and two policemen received slight burns. Stones were thrown at the police at one place and the implements of a municipal sweeper were burnt at another place. Two arrests were made—one for breach of Curfew and another for carrying Congress Bulletins.

The new committee of management appointed by Government in supersession of the School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality decided to-day to relieve all acting teachers in view of the poor attendance of pupils in municipal schools. The question of relieving permanent teachers has been deferred till 21st December.—A. P.

RECORDS DESTROYED

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Records in a Municipal school were destroyed and furniture was damaged to-day.

One person was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment for taking out a procession

Surat Editor Arrested

SURAT, November 28.

Mr. Sudhir Munshi, Associate Editor of the "Deshi Mitra", a Gujerati daily, was taken into custody this morning under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

GUJERAT ARRESTS

SURAT, Nov. 27.

Four persons of the village of Rander in the suburb of Surat have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules while attempting to lead an unauthorised procession.—United Press.

Escaped Prisoner Re-arrested

DHARWAR, Nov. 28.

The police authorities have arrested two persons in connection with the looting of a mail motor while proceeding to Harpanhali.

A letter box in the bazar at Nargund is reported to be missing. Mr. V. K. Joshi, who had escaped from police custody is arrested at Pachapur.—United Press.

Sabotage In Punjab

LYALLPUR, Nov. 28.

Six youngmen working in the Lyallpur Cotton Mills who were being prosecuted under the Defence of India Rules on the charge of removing fish plates from the railway lines between Lyallpur and Reaslewala Railway stations have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. They confessed and pleaded guilty to the charge.—United Press.

ANTI-PAKISTAN CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

The organisers of the Anti-Pakistan Conference which has been announced to be held on Sunday next in the Hindu Sabha Bhawan were served with a notice by the police asking them to take permission from the District Magistrate for the purpose, failing which the holding of the proposed conference would be disallowed.

In view of the shortness of time, the organisers have decided to postpone the conference for the present.—United Press.

NADIAD, Nov. 27.

Mr. Manilal P. Shah, a merchant of Nadiad, has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 27.

Mr. Ghanshyam has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for holding a meeting.

Four college students belonging to the State have been released unconditionally.—United Press.

FRESH AIR FOR AIR COMMAND

Big Changes In Top Posts

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Air Chief Marshal, Sir Arthur Tedder gives up his command of the R. A. F. in the Middle-East to become Vice-Chief of the Air Staff in a series of important changes in higher appointments of the R. A. F. announced to-night.

Air Chief Marshal Sir W Sholto Douglas succeeds him, giving up the direction of the Fighter Command to Air Marshal T. W. Leigh-Mallory who moves from the command of Number 11 Fighter Group.

Another change is that Air Chief Marshal Philip Joubert De la Ferte ceases to be Chief of the Coastal Command to become Inspector General of the R. A. F.

He is succeeded at the Coastal Command by Air Vice Marshal J. C Slessor who is promoted Acting Air Marshal.

Air Vice-Marshal C. E. H. Medhurst is to become Assistant Chief of Air Staff.

With these changes the Air Ministry gives larger opportunities to tried men.

The effect will be to bring fresh air into the higher direction at a time when the R. A. F. needs to be at the top of its form. Air Vice-Marshal Hugh William Lumsden Saunders will now take over Number 11 Fighter Group.

He has had charge of administration in the Fighter Command. He was born at Johannesburg in August 1894.—Reuter.

CHANGES IN U. S. CABINET IMMINENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

A plan to solve the man-power problem in the United States is being advanced in a way which would involve "spectacular" changes in the Cabinet according to a report from a competent source.

Should the plan go through, the functions of the War Man-Power Commission would be transferred to the Labour Department, Mr. Harold L. Icces becoming Secretary of Labour instead of Secretary of Interior.

The report added that an executive order was in preparation to make the Cabinet changes effective.

Questioned on the subject Mr. Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's Secretary said that the President had the whole man-power question under study but had reached no decision.—Reuter.

Spain Calls Up Only 1941 Class

MADRID, Nov. 27.

It is officially announced that the call-up of 1938, 1939 and 1940 classes have been cancelled.

Only 1941 class has been ordered to report on November 29.—Reuter.

Nine Axis Ships Sunk By British Submarines

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It is officially announced that British submarines have sunk nine more Axis supply ships crossing the Mediterranean, damaged three others and also damaged an Italian destroyer.—Reuter

BRITISH GUERILLAS IN GREECE

NEW YORK: The Greek Office of information in New York reports that a considerable number of British Officers and men are among a force of several thousand guerillas now operating against Germans in Greece. Until recently the British troops had been hiding in the homes of Greek peasants.—India Press Service.

Allahbux Resigns From N. W. F.

KARACHI, Nov 28.

It is understood that Mr. Allahbux has resigned leadership of the National War Front in Sind.

After dismissal from Premiership Mr. Allahbux declared that his leadership of the National War Front had nothing to do with the circumstances of his ceasing to be the Premier but later he was asked to resign the leadership.—A. P.

MADAME CHIANG IN NEW YORK HOSPITAL

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek has arrived in the United States.

The White House announced that she has entered a hospital for medical treatment. Madame Chiang Kai-Shek will undergo treatment for "after effects of a serious injury sustained five years ago" when the car she was driving through a war sector near Shanghai turned over throwing heavily to the ground.—Reuter.

Tide Turns Against Nazis

U. S. War Secretary Reviews Situation In All Fronts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

"The Russian successes are a major reverse for the German and Allied military operations on all fronts appear to be progressing favourably", said the United State's War Secretary, Mr. Stimson in a review of the war on all fronts this morning..

Describing the Red Army's counter offensive of the past few days as meeting with "spectacular success", Mr. Stimson said that the Germans had failed to achieve their objectives which included seizure of the Caucasus oilfields, annihilation of the Red Army and capture of Moscow by a diversion of the Red Army towards the south.

"Now the Russian army is attacking with great force threatening supply lines of the German forces in the forward area and a German withdrawal from Stalingrad would appear to be necessary", declared Mr. Stimson.

The number of captured German prisoners was a significant new development and while the casualties were large on both sides the German losses would materially affect future operations

MOVING SUPPLIES IN NORTH AFRICA.

In French North Africa military operations were necessarily slowed down because of the need to move supplies and a considerable number of troops a considerable distance Mr. Stimson said.

"The Germans have 12,000 to 15,000 troops in Tunisia holding an area 30 by 35 miles on the gulf of Tunis.

They hold Bizerta, Tunis Sfax and Gabes and appear to have brought in one division by air from Italy.

Italian troops have been brought in from Tripoli and small reinforcements have been landed from destroyers. British and American paratroops have occupied strategic positions in western Tunisia and are cooperating with French troops.

The British first army is now building an assault force in Tunisia The Terrain of eastern Tunisia is favourable to defence and the Germans are well stablished there.

Strong resistance and a stiff fight can be anticipated. Reports from General Eisenhower indicate excellent co-operation from the civil authorities and French civilians in North Africa."

ROMMEL MAY STAND

In Libya Mr Stimson anticipated a stand by Rommel at El Agheila where the Germans had considerable supplies. In New Guinea Allied troops had cornered "a substantial number" of Japanese between Gona and Buna, but the Japanese were resisting stubbornly The Allied advance across jungles was "one of the outstanding performances of this war."

In the Solomons the situation was "greatly improved" as a result of the recent naval victory but much hard fighting could still be expected

Mr. Stimson warned that the Japanese could strike again with naval forces. In the Aleutians operations were limited by winter weather although "our fighters were taking advantage of every good day to make the Japanese at Kiska uncomfortable." —Reuter

"Chicago Tribune" To Omit English Titles From Its Columns

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Nov. 28.

The "Chicago Tribune" announced that honorific titles henceforth will be excluded from its columns. In the future Sir Stafford Cripps and Lord Halifax will be known as Mr. Cripps and Mr. Halifax.

W. Foster Wins George Cross Posthumously

LONDON, Nov 28.

Posthumous award of the George Cross has been made to Lt William Foster of the Seventh battalion Wiltshire Home Guard who was born in West Africa It is the second George Cross to be awarded. -Reuter.

"I Have Put Govt. In The Wrong"

"C. R." DEFENDS HIS MISSION AND HOPES ULTIMATELY VICEROY WILL ALLOW HIM TO SEE GANDHIJI

'JINNAH IS NOT UNREASONABLE!'

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

A fervent appeal for support to his endeavours to bring about an agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League and the immediate establishment of a national Government for India was made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari speaking at the Loycla College, Kodambakkam, under the auspices of the College Economic Association.

Mr. Rajagopalachari referred to his efforts to reach a settlement and his recent interview with the Viceroy when he asked for permission to meet Mahatma Gandhi, and said:

"I have been trying and I have worked as far as human patience, ingenuity, perseverence and readiness to undertake good or evil reputation could enable a man to work: but I have not brought you any fruit. But I will not give it up". People were not wanting, he said, to criticise his endeavours. There were those who pitied and sympathised with him for having undertaken an almost impossible task and facing obloquy and there were others who considered that he had been "well served and rightly insulted" for his "impertinence," as he did not do what the Congress had asked him to do. Both sets of people agreed that he had done wrong and brought shame on himself. The speaker strongly felt that he was in the right and he did his duty. he had done.

NOT VICEROY'S BUSINESS

Explaining the circumstances leading to his meeting with the Viceroy, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that after his discussions with Mr. Jinnah, he felt that the differences could be bridged and there was "reasonable prospect of a reasonable settlement."

It was not anybody's concern to examine that—at any rate it was not the Governor General's for he had washed his hands of it and declared "This is your responsibility and not ours to make you agree." That was an axiom with them. "Therefore, whether the gulf could be bridged or not and whether I had done enough work for it, was a matter entirely mine and my judgment must prevail in that connection. So when I felt that in my judgment I must go and see Gandhiji and asked the Viceroy to let me see Mahatmaji the request was not made in the manner of a man wanting to see a friend or a relation but on a business which has been declared our domestic matter and which was waiting to be solved and the Government of Great Britain repeatedly stated they were anxious that it should be solved as quickly as possible. They stated that the day a solution was brought they were ready to accept it. Under the circumstances when I felt that I had done some work and must take the next step and for that purpose see Gandhiji and come back with something from him and then put pressure on Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League, I thought it my duty to ask the Viceroy for an interview with Gandhiji. There was nothing wrong in asking for it: It was my right that I exercised. When I went and asked for permission I had no weight on my conscience nor did I feel like a beggar."

WOULD REASON COME WITH VICTORY?

To-day, the speaker continued, it was not he who was embarrassed but it was the Governor-General and the Government of India who were greatly embarrassed. The explanation given by the Government for the refusal had been rejected by the entire Press in India and the public opinion had universally rejected it.

Proceeding Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that he derived no satisfaction from the fact that the Government had put themselves in the wrong. He hoped they would correct themselves sooner than later and so he did not want to give up his efforts. He deplored the attitude of the people as well as the Government to settle down in complacency in the hope that there was no problem of an external aggression now facing India and that the war had to be won elsewhere, in the Mediterranean for example. It might be good strategy but it was not enough to win the war in the Mediterranean. It would not be a victory for the new world order that the Allies wanted to usher in. The war must be won in India if the victory was to be a permanent one. "If the British succeed in evoking national co-operation and co-ordination in India they can truly say they stand for democracy and ask all to come and fight for it." He hoped with good news would come a change in their mentality.

"Successes in the Mediterranean are to me," he said: "A good thing not only for the war but also for our Indian problem." When they were in trouble our agitation acted like pin-pricks or as they thought stabs in the back. They thought we were creating difficulties for them and endangering their safety Now that there was good news and they felt secure and were winning he hoped they might also see reason more clearly and as such we should redouble our efforts and bring unity in our ranks.

NO ALTERNATIVE

Stressing the urgency for an agreement with the League Mr. Rajagopalachari said that they could reason with the Britishers only by achieving unity in our ranks. There was no alternative but to come to a settlement with Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League. That, according to him, was the only remedy and it should be done and would be done. If it was done quickly they would all benefit.

Any other country in such a juncture, he said, would have behaved differently and their leaders would have closed their ranks at least tentatively and sent a joint letter asking the British: "Are you going to give what we demand or not."? But instead we still quarrelled about the future and seemed to prefer the present disunity, the spreading of poison and the war ending without our having a Government of our own. Those who said that we could not succeed, we could not trust the British or the League were in effect putting their trust in "status quo" which the speaker felt was wrong and would go us no good.

JINNAH NOT UNREASONABLE!

So long as Mr. Jinnah held the minds of Muslims they had to deal with him and, according to the speaker, Mr. Jinnah was not unreasonable—at any rate was not so unreasonable as some people imagined. He hoped that the League would come to an agreement with the Congress when he went to Gandhiji came back from him and Mr. Jinnah asked the League to meet and it agreed with the Congress The speaker wanted to get the Congress to listen to him and then tell Mr. Jinnah what the Congressmen thought about the matter. That was why he wanted to see Mahatma Gandhi.

He appealed to the people not to lose themselves in a feeling of frustration and despair and do unreasonable acts.

Concluding he stressed the paramount need of the hour for achieving unity in our ranks and said "Let us unite and generate sufficient pressure to make the authorities do the right thing."

At the cutset Mr. Rajagopalachariar criticised the prohibition policy of the Madras Government and said the Government should have gained enormous popularity if they had, with the money available for the purpose, extended prohibition to other districts in the presidency.—A. P.

KARACHI: The rounding up of the followers of Pir Pagaro is reported to be in progress in Nawabshah District On the night of 18th instant the military rounded up thirty followers of the pir

Among the persons in custody are some Hindu merchants who are alleged to have given shelter and supplies to the Hurs.—A. P.

INDIAN STUDENT BOUND OVER

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Nov. 27.

Nineteen-year-old Christopher Pallis, a Medical student, who came from Bombay to join Balliol College 18 months ago admitted before the Oxford Magistrates, several thefts including gramophone records, text-books, of pay debts due to overspending on food, drinks, theatres, and keeping expensive company was bound over for a year and asked to pay the cost to make restitution amount of 30 Shillings. The Dean of the College evidenced that Pallis's work was approaching a high quality in the college and decided not to send him down.

Sapru Scheme, No Solution

Proposal Makes No Vital Departure From What Position Is To-day

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is carefully studying the reactions to his scheme which he had adumberated at Delhi for the solution of the political deadlock. Reactions to the scheme it is understood have not been altogether favourable, particularly that part of it which deals with the position of the Viceroy. It is pointed out that this vital part does not carry matters very far. In practice it would hardly make any difference from the present position whether the National Government becomes responsible to the Crown through the Viceroy or the Secretary of State. Mere exchange or abolition of high offices like these will not materially change the character of the present administration. It is stated that Dr. Sapru's procedure for implementing the National Government's responsibility to the Crown is novel, but cumbersome. This scheme will be thoroughly discussed once again at the meeting of the Standing Committee and may undergo certain important changes.

NON-PARTY CONFERENCE

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference at Allahabad on December 12 and 13 are well in hand. The sittings of the Committee are likely to be held at the residence of the President, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Sir N. N. Sircar, a member of the Standing Committee will perhaps not be able to attend owing to indisposition.

Among the special invitees to the meeting are Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, Mr K C. Neogy, Master Tara Singh, Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Rai Bahadur Ralia Ram, Dr. P. Subbaroyan and Mr. G. L. Mehta.—A.P.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

MARCH

New York, Nov 28

Previous closing	18.47
To-day's opening	18.47
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	18.33
Difference	—14

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov 28

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 28.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London, Nov. 28.

Castorseeds Bombay November/December (£29 quoted) closed

Linseed Calcutta November/December (£23 quoted) closed

Linseed La Plata November/December unquoted

Groundnuts Coromandal November/December East Coast Indian shipment (£24 1/2 quoted) West Coast Indian shipment (£25 quoted) closed.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed

Lead (£25) closed

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 28.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 28.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed

Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 28.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers.

New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 28.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

SHORTAGE OF SMALL COINS

Mints Working To Capacity

NEW DELHI, November 27.

The shortage of available small coin in the country and the resulting inconvenience to the people are gravely exercising public attention at the present time, says a communique. It is therefore in the public interest that the main elements of the problem should be made known.

As in the case of food-grains, so in the case of small coin, a certain degree of small-scale hoarding prompted by fear of shortage is perhaps natural. Though small in scale, such hoarding. If wide in extent, would account in the aggregate for a considerable total. The remedy for this can only be a genuine effort on the part of the public and the Press to restore confidence in the small coin position as a whole and the Government's ability to provide adequately for all genuine requirements. Political propaganda with the intent to embarrass and scare publicity, which increases fear and alarm are equally anti-social in their effects.

The main contributory factor to the present state of affairs is probably hoarding for profit, either with a view to sale of small coin at a premium or, as in the case of pice in anticipation of a rise in the price of metal to a level which might make coin melting profitable. Exploitation of the community in this way is inexcusable, but could hardly continue to exist if public opinion refused to tolerate it.

Under clause (B) of sub-rule (2) of the Defence of India Rule 90, dealings in small coin at other than their face value is prohibited, while clause (D) of that sub-rule makes it illegal to acquire coin in excess of genuine personal or business requirements. Sub-rule (3) of rule 90 makes infringements of these prohibitions punishable with imprisonment or with fine or with both.

Government mints are, and for some time have been, working to capacity to turn out the maximum possible amount of small coin. The rate of output was 16,000,000 pieces a month, when the war broke out in September, 1939. It is now close upon 70,000,000 pieces a month, and the total number of pieces manufactured during the first three years of the war comes to the colossal figures of 1,800,000,000. This of course, is in addition to the large quantity which was already in existence on the outbreak of war. Government are taking steps to increase their minting capacity still further in the near future, but meanwhile they look to the public and the Press to do their part in exposing the activities of persons who are exploiting the general community for profit and in assisting the local authorities to bring the offenders to book.

Bombay X'mas Meeting, 2nd Day

PRINCESS BEAUTIFUL WINS IDAR GOLD CUP

Field Day For Outsiders At Mahaluxmi: Not One Favourite Materialises

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Not a single favourite scored when the programme was put down for action at Mahaluxmi today.

The Baroda-owned Princess Beautiful won the Idar Gold Cup in convincing style but the victory of the filly enraged a big section of the crowd who jeered at when she was being led in to the scale. This is definitely due to her bad performance when last engaged and her shocking failure at Poona when she was backed down to odds.

The sum of Rs. 24,450 which was brought over from the last week's treble event pool swelled up to Rs. 1,84,815 which less the commission was paid over to 93 ticket holders. Each of the ticket returned Rs. 1,718-8-0 while on the double event 59 punters who solved it collected each Rs. 263 The following are the results:—

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Prince of Berar's MANSUR HAMID 7-11 P Khade 1
Mr A C Ardeshir's PRINCESS HAMIYAH 7-11 Kheem Singh 2
Mr A P Craib's PRINCE NAJI 8-12 Utam Singh 3
Mr P R Mehta's AL RA'EED 8-12 Amir Ahmed 4

All ran.
Won by 3 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 2 lengths
Time: 1 minute 54 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 186. Places Rs. 39, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: J H Mashal.

THE TENBY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LENS 8-5 Faruq Shah 1
Mr Syed Amjad Ali's LIDSDOWN 9-7 K Hassan 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's OIL CAN F. Mohd 3
Mr S A Rashid's EMILY SALMON 8-0 Uttam Singh 4

All ran.
Won by 3/4 length, 5 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 73. Places Rs. 20 and Rs. 45.
Trainer: J Thompson.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr E S Minzly's STAR BRILLIANT 9-4 Mull Singh 1
Messrs C N Permanand and Sayid Talib's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 8-6 Chavan 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's WELLINGTON 8-10 R Jones 3
Mr Alimahomed Chotani's DUWISH AL FURAT 8-6 Raffaele 4

Not run: Ala Honak.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length
Time: 1 minute 53 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs 104. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 30 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: Badruddin.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H H Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's VICTOR 8-2 S Chavan 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DOUBLE OAK 8-9 Britt 2
Capt A Svamvur's WHAT'S YOURS 7-11 Rook 3
Mr Osman Chotani's LAKHPAT 8-2 S Raffaele 4

Not run: Pay Master.
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 115. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 70 and Rs. 39.
Trainer: G L Shinde.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's PRINCESS BEAUTIFUL 8-8 Britt 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's YESHWANT 8-6 Jones 2
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 9-1 Morley 3
H H Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's COTE D'AZUR 8-1 Rook 4

Not run: Madhav Vilas and Maharaj.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minuute 28 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 24 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE HURSTWOOD PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr E P A Fernado's NIGHT SENTRY 8-2 S Meekings 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PRINCE ARIEL 7-9 Adley 2
Mr A H Wadia's CLARIFY 8-2 Raffaele 3
Mr V M A Rahiman's COBALT 7-12 W Sibbritt 4

Not run: Solmint, Golden Arrow.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 1 length.
Time: 2 minutes 10 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 30 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: O Aldridge.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr M D Petit's USK 8-9 Evans 1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's GREETINGS 8-6 Morley 2
Mr P B Avasia's MARCHEUX 8-4 J Raffaele 3
Nawabzada Fakhrulmulk of Bhopal's DANCING COMET 7-4 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Star of Gwalior.
Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 27 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 45 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: W Buckley.

THE RAJKOT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. Marbeth's WINLAD 9-2 Sibbritt ... 1
Mr F H Mehta's A LA GRANDE 9-2 Raffaele 2
Capt. A J Hoyt's MASQUE 8-11 Rook ... 3
Mr S C Woodward's MENU SUFFRAGE 8-10 Cook 4

Not run: Gold Gainer.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, short head, 2 lengths
Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 42 and Rs. 28.
Trainer: B Dinshaw.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

H H the Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda's MORNAS 8-6 Britt 1
Mr Alan E Sopher's EXPUNGE 9-0 Rook 2
Mr G L Shinde's GIPSY SONG 8-7 Chavan 3
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's DESERT SUNRISE 9-2 Raffaele 4

Not run: Cougar.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 42 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 33 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: M C Patel.

RANJI TROPHY

Nawanagar Make 225 Against Western India States

JUNAGADH, November 28.

In the First Round of the Ranji Trophy Tournament between Western India States Cricket Association and Nawanagar which commenced here today, Nawanagar, batting first, were all out in their first innings for 225 runs, Mubarak Ali remaining unbeaten with 64 including six sixes and three fours. Mubarak hit up his individual fifty in only 25 minutes. Saeed Ahmed captured six wickets for 61 runs.

At close of play, W.I.S.C.A. had made 81 for two wickets.—A P.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The G. I. P. Headquarters and Punjab H. C. won their respective games yesterday in the Bombay Hockey League.

The G. I. P. Headquarters, playing in holiday spirit against the G.I.P. Workshops 'A' team scored two of their goals in the first half and then completed their tally of five in the second.

Results:—

First Division:—

G.I.P. Headquarters	5 goals
G.I.P. Workshops 'A'	nil.

Third Division:—

Punjab H. C.	3 goals
Cathedral Old Boys	nil.

TO-DAY'S GAMES

2nd Division: Mackinnon Mackenzie v. Y. M. C. A., 4-30 p.m.

1st Division: St. Xavier's College 'A' v. "Times of India" 'A', 5-45 p.m.

"Times" Shield Tourney

The final round of the "Times" Shield Tournament began at the Brabourne Stadium at 2-15 p.m. to-day. The weather was fine, and a fairly good crowd had gathered to witness the match. The rival teams were the B.E.S.T. Sports Club and the Customs Athletic Club The match is to be played to the finish.

The Customs went in to bat first. They started disastrously, nearly half their side being skittled out for a paltry 62. Milne and Bhuwad, however came to the rescue of their team, and some bright cricket was witnesserd for some time. They carried the score to 134, when Bhuwad was sent back to the pavilion being unfortunately run-out. Milne remained unbeaten with 68 to his credit. When stumps were drawn for the day the score-board showed 150 for 6 wickets.

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB—1st Innings.

J Abreo l.b.w. b Bode	8
B G Mhapankar c Satha b Bode	10
C Milne not-out	68
Rangnekar (Capt.) c Pandye b Satha	1
S V Gupte l.b.w. b Bode	10
Palwankar c Amladi b Satha	11
Bhuwad run out	26
Telgar not-out	5
Extras	11
Total (for 6 wkts.)	150

The match will continue to-morrow.

MADRAS, Nov. 25: The All-India Lawn Tennis Championships which should have been held at Madras this year will not take place. The Madras Provincial Lawn Tennis Association have decided not to hold the championships in view of the present unsettled conditions prevailing in the country.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE: Artillery firing practice will take place in Bombay between 10 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. on December 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 15, 18, 22 and 23; and between 7-30 p.m. and 11-30 p.m. on December 11.

University For Maharashtra

Prof. Driver's Opposition To Organisation On Regional Lines

That the proposed Maharashtra University should neither be a wholly affiliating University nor a purely residential teaching University, but a mixture of both was the view expressed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of his evidence before the Maharashtra University Inquiry Committee which resumed its sitting at the University Buildings on Saturday, with Dr. M. R. Jayakar in the chair.

Principal G. R. Paranjapye who was the first witness to be examined by the Committee said that he was in favour of establishing a separate University for Maharashtra, but he was of the view that the new University should mainly devote itself to the promotion of technological and scientific studies He was not opposed to the University paying attention to cultural studies, but care should be taken to see that cultural subjects did not completely choke off technological studies.

Mr. B. N. Gokhale was of the view that the case for the establishment of a separate University for Maharashtra was unassailable. The new University ought to be primarily a teaching University and its foremost function should be to develop intensive and efficient post-graduate teaching in all branches of knowledge. He was in favour of limiting the territorial jurisdiction of the new University to Poona for the first few years.

He suggested that the University should begin by teaching certain subjects in Marathi and slowly adopt Marathi as the medium of instruction in all subjects. At the same time in order to make it possible for non-Marathi people to take advantage of the facilities of the University he suggested that some colleges should be given the option to retain English as the medium of instruction.

Dr. G. S. Ghurye gave evidence 'in camera'.

Prof. P. H. Driver of the Ismail Yusuf college stated that it may be profitable to establish new Universities in Bombay but not on regional or Provincial lines. They might have new Universities which cut across regional and provincial barriers. He shared the fear that a Maharashtra University might tend to weaken the national sentiment. Hence he suggested that our new Universities should have elements from more than one region The least preventive of such a tendency is not to have any regional medium of instruction but only a national medium or any other common acceptable medium such as English till a national medium is evolved.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad reiterated the view he had expressed long ago that a time had come to lessen the burden of the Bombay University. He agreed that the local Government ought to help with finance but he was doubtful if after the war Government would be able to do anything.

He was not in favour of its being a purely Poona University but should embrace other parts of the Deccan including the Karnatak Districts. The constitution of the University should be so framed that a particular school of political or religious thought should not dominate the University

He thought that if the University was to be confined to Poona one could think of Marathi being the medium of instruction but if the other parts of Deccan were to come in the question would not arise.

Huq's Move For Appeasement?

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The "Orient Press" learns that Mr. Niaz Mohamed Khan, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Midnapore is going on leave. Informed circles believe that by this arrangement Mr. Fazlul Huq will try to pacify the Hindu supporters incinding Ministers Santosh Kumar Basu and Mr P. N. Banerji.—Orient Press.

COLLECTIVE FINE: The Government of Bombay has imposed a collective fine of Rs. 4,000 on the village of Malharpeth, in Satara District.

Muslims, Backward Classes, Government servants, the families of serving soldiers and all those who helped the police in their investigations are exempted from payment of the fine.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Kartik Vad 6, 1999.
Muslim : Jalkad 19, 1361
Parsi : Khordad 26, 1312
Sunrise : 7-56 a.m. Sunset : 6-58 p.m.
Hightide : 3-28, 15-22. Lowtide : 9-56, 21-04

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT : A grand physical culture display and variety entertainment will be held at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, (opposite Metro Cinema). to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Mr. M. R. A. Baig will preside and distribute prizes.

AKBAR QUATER-CENTENARY : Public meeting at Blavatsky Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.; President : D. B. K. M. Jhaveri; Speakers : Dr. Saiyadin, Director Public Instruction, Kashmir State. Dr. D. G. Vyas on "Akbar's Influence on Indian Culture."

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI : The 39th annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-day (Sunday) at premises of Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG) : There will be a rally of Bombay textile workers on Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. to protest against the inadequacy of the bonus announced by the Bombay Millowners, etc. It will demand bonus equivalent to 25 per cent of total earnings to be paid monthly. Union leaders will address.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION : The Foundation Day will be celebrated at Talmakiwadi, Tardeo to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. A. S. Padukone will preside.

MUSIC AT SIR P. M GARDENS : A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Sir P. M. Gardens (Malabar Hill) Bombay, to-day (Sunday) from 5-15 to 7-15 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. I. W. Khalpe.

PUNJAB & FRONTIER ASSOCIATION : A gathering of the Punjab and Frontier Association, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Association Hall, 399 Kalbadevi Road.

"WAR" : Under the auspices of DeLisle Road National War Front Division, Mr. A. K. I. Fitwalla will speak on the "War" in the Fitwala Hall, Elphinstone Road at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) Principal N. M. Kale will preside

DRILL COMPETITIONS : Bai Maneckbai N. Gamadia Girls' High School (of the Parsi Girls' Schools Association) will hold Inter-Class Competitions in drill, etc., to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort. Mrs. Gulestan R. Billimoria will present prizes.

BAI KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL : Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Akbar the Great at a meeting of students and members of the staff held in the school auditorium on Friday last. It was unanimously agreed by the speakers that if the noble example of Akbar had been studiously followed Hindu-Muslim unity would have been to-day a reality.

ROTARY CLUB LIBRARY : The library will be opened by Rotarian Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, President of the Club at the Rambilas Anandilal Podar Labour Recreation Centre at DeLisle Road to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

MILK-PRODUCERS' MEETING : To-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m., a meeting of milk-producers will be held, in Babu Ramdharisinhji's Bungalow, at East Military Road, Santa Cruz, to consider over the grievances of milk-producers in the city and suburbs.

RECITAL OF NANAK'S SONGS : Prof. Tej Rajendra Sing gave a recital of Guru Nanak's philosophical songs in devotional and classical style which was very much appreciated by the hearers. Prof. Singh will give every Thursday at 6-30 p.m. and every Sunday morning at 9 a.m. in morning Ragas, Ram Kali-Jogia, Devgandhar at the Academy de Music en Art, 52 Walkeshwar Road.

RAMAKRISHNA VIVEKANANDA CENTRE : Swami Gauriswarananda will speak on last message of Sri Krishna at 64, Portuguese Church Street Dadar, at 10 a.m. today (Sunday)

ARYA SAMAJ : A public meeting to express condolence at the death of Pt. Devendranath will be held at Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m., when Pandits will deliver public lectures on the late Pandit's life work.

ARYA SAMAJ : Pt. Nagardasji will deliver a public lecture on "Ved Katha" in Samaj Mandir, Matunga (G. I. P.), to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Srimat Paramahamsa Parivrajikacharya Sri Hamsdev Maharaj will visit the above Centre, today (Sunday) at 5 p.m., when there will be an interesting programme.

SAMARTH RAMDAS : A public lecture on "The Life of Samarth Ramdas" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Ramtirth Yogashram 448 Sandhurst Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "The Web of Life" will be the subject of a public lecture at J. Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

X'MAS AND SHOPS ACT : The Bombay Government has decided to suspend the operation of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act during the Christmas holidays subject to certain conditions. The order applies to all shops, restaurants and eating houses, and will be effective from December 22, 1942, to January 1, 1943.

BOMBAY MOLASSES RULES : The Government of Bombay has promulgated the Bombay Molasses Rules (1942), under which anyone desiring to possess molasses must apply to the Collector for a licence. Licences will be granted only for 'bona fide' domestic or industrial purposes, or when the molasses is for sale to persons holding licences to possess molasses.

BOGRA : Mr Azizul Bari President of the Bogra District Congress Committee has **been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.**

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"The Big Shot" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
CAPITOL—"Reap the Wild Wind" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Ten O'Clock" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Ankh Michaoli" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
REGAL—"My Gal Sal" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Damaji" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Ek-Raat" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Churiyan" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Fleet's In" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 noon.
NOVELTY—"Vasant Sena" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
EDWARD—"Pardesi" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Louisiana Purchase" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Anjan" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
STRAND—"They Died with their Boots on" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
AURORA—"Saboteur" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Har-Jeet" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Mamaji" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Station Master" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Mera Gaon" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Jeevan Prabhat" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Meenakshi" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bhakta Kabir" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.

Congress Workers Arrested

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two Congress workers, M. G. Panhalker and S. T. Kakde, were arrested under Defence of India Rules this evening, by the Bombay City Police at their residences.

PICKETER GETS 3 MONTHS' R. I.

Ganpat Muji who was arrested for picketing at the Stock Exchange, Dalal Street on November 20 was today sentenced to undergo 3 months' R. I plus a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer further imprisonment for one month by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, of Mazagaon Court.

Akbar Quater-Centenary

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING AT 5-30 P.M.

President: Diwan Bahadur Jhaveri.

Speakers: Mr. K. G. Saiyidani, Director of Education, Kashmir State, and Dr. D. G. Vyas.

Progressive Writers' Association

At an extraordinary meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association, Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Director of Education, Kashmir State, will give a talk on "Iqbal: The Message of His Poetry" today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Silverfish Club, New Book Co., Hornby Road

Maharashtra Chamber Of Commerce

The election of the Managing Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, for 1942-44, took place on 23rd November, 1942 and the result of the election is as follows :

President : Mr. M. L Dahanukar, Bombay
Vice-President; Mr. D. R. Naik, Bombay; Mr. G. V. Puranik Bombay; Rao Saheb Premchand Ichharam Patil, Savda (Dist. East Khandesh).

The following are members of the Committee of the Chamber.

Bombay and Bombay Suburban District Constituency.

Messrs. W. W. Wagh; S. S. Naik; V. K Dhage; D. K. Dongre; K. H. Dhamdhere; D. G. Bhagwat; B. L. Prabhu; E B. Rajderkar; M H. Lele; S. K Shahade; E. R Bhide and S. N. Vaidya.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

Mr. P. S. Lahoti.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Mr P V Vaze

CITY BAKERS' DEMAND

Bombay Bakers' Association Secretary writes :—

The bakers of Bombay have of late experienced considerable difficulties in obtaining wheat flour and the stock of wheat available to the flour mills is limited they threaten stoppage of supply of flour Ordinarily the mills ration flour and each baker only gets little more than half his requirements. For meeting the remaining of his needs he has to pay high prices to profiteers in the city who flourish unhindered at the cost of the poor baker and the consumers.

At an extraordinary general meeting the Bombay Bakers' Association held on the 26th instant, it was declared that unless the Government took immediate steps to radically mend the present state of affairs, the business of the bakers will come to a standstill, many of whom have already been compelled to work part time

Hops required for preparing yeast also have presented a problem. These used to be sold at annas six a packet before the war. To-day the same packet costs Rs. 15. The Association has requested the Government for the issue of import licence for hops to enable the Association to make its own purchases.

PARSIS NEED NOT FEAR

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, presiding over the Parsi Central Association and Political League meeting on Thursday, (November 26), said :—

Since our last annual general meeting there has been a very great change in the complexion of the War. Depression and pessimism have been turned into confidence and optimism.

At the same time, to be too optimistic, leading to complacency, would be as dangerous as utter depression and pessimism. The War has not been won. There may be a concentrated attack upon India. The Allied Nations will have to exert their very last atom of strength to gain ultimate victory.

I have heard pessimistic views expressed about our future when India attains self-government. I do not share those views. When other minorities, great and small, were demanding special treatment in the Legislatures and in the Services, the Parsis did not think fit to do so.

I do not mean to say by this that their demands were not justified. Small in numbers as we are, we have attained whatever position we have by our capacity and will for service to our province and our country. The acid test of our success must remain this capacity and this will to serve, and the acid test of our success in commerce and industry must remain our spirit of enterprise, our perseverance, our determination, and above all our honesty of purpose.

If these continue in the future as in the past, we need have no apprehensions with regard to the future of the community. We ask for no favours, but we demand justice and fairplay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 28.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 24-11-42 :—

Allahabad 87 54 *nil*; Bombay 93 73 *nil*; Calcutta 86 64 nil; Cawnpore 85 52 *nil*; Cuttack *nil*; Darjeeling 58 43 *nil*; Delhi 83 52 *nil*; Dehra Dun 77 50 nil; Jacobabad 88 58 nil; Karachi 48 69 0.3; Nagpur 86 58 nil; Patna 83 59 nil; Peshawar 81 54 T; Shillong 67 47 nil; Simla 60 45 nil. 'T' indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Bengal Governor Receives Rs. 25,000 For Cyclone Relief

CALCUTTA Nov. 28.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal announces having received Rs. 25,000 as a joint contribution on behalf of the British Indian Association and the Bengal Landholders' Association to the Cyclone Relief Fund—A P

BENGAL CYCLONE RELIEF

Mr. S. N. Ganguly writes :—

"Several requests and enquiries have come to me regarding the party to whom the donation be given for the Cyclone Relief in Bengal.

I shall request my brothers and sisters to send their donation either to Swamiji Ram Krishna Mission Khar or to the gentlemen collecting on their behalf who are doing yeomen's service to the needy people and every pie will be utilised for the purpose. Some Bengalees have formed a Committee and are contemplating collecting separately. My request is this that such efforts should not be encouraged by any Bengali.

Textile Workers' Rally Today

There will be huge rally of Bombay textile workers on Kamgar Maidan, Parel to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. to protest against the inadequacy of the Bonus announced by the Bombay Millowners as also against the various conditions imposed in the scheme. The meeting will demand Bonus equivalent to 25 per cent of total earnings to be paid monthly. Union leaders will address the Rally

Panel Of Industrialists To Advise Govt.

NEW DELHI Nov. 28.

The creation of three panels of industrialists in Bombay Calcutta and Madras to advise Government on industrial expansion was announced by Major-General E Wood, Director General Supply Department at a conference of manufacturers and representatives of the Universities and Research Institutions held here to-day Dr J N Ray presiding

It is learned that Mr. J N. Lahri is Chairman of the Calcutta Panel and Mr. Davies of Messrs Parry and Company that of the Madras Panel Dr. John Mathai is likely to be chairman of the Bombay Panel. It appears that the Government would be prepared to stop imports of tooth paste if, it was shown that India could produce sufficient to meet her internal needs—A P

Rashtrabhasha Examinations

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes: The Wardha Rashtrabhasha Examinations which were not held in last August will be held on 6th of February 1943 and subsequent days. Exemption application forms will be accepted from 27th to 29th November from 4 to 6 p.m at the Sabha Office, Adenwala Mansion Choupati Seaface, near Wilson College.

"JAPANESE ATROCITIES IN ASIATIC COUNTRIES" : This is the title of a booklet of 32 pages issued by the National War Front (Bombay). It deals with the rise of the "Land of the Rising Sun" after it emerged from obscurity in 1867, its subsequent conquests and the horrible treatmernt meted out to subjects of countries conquered by it particularly of Korae and Manchuria. It also deals with the amazing network of espionage spread in those countries of the world where Japanese have penetrated on the pretext of trade and commerce.

Mahim-Bay Drowning Fatalities

Lieut.-Col. M. A. Kureshi, I.M.S. (Retired) writing about drowning fatalities at Mahim foreshore says :—

The death from drowning of yet another young man last Sunday in this otherwise ideal swimming beach raises the number of fatalities in this area to a comparatively large number and one feels that something should be done imperatively to stop this waste of life and the responsible authorities should do something more than putting up a notice board in a corner of a street which, thanks to the educational standard of the country, more than 90 per cent are unable to read and the other 10 per cent hardly notice. After all said and done Indian lives have some sort of a value, even though as at present appears it is restricted to only a sentimental value confined to the unfortunate families concerned. It is up to Bombay Municipality to make adequate provision to meet this sorry state of affairs

I would suggest that the beach should be provided at once with a fully equipped first-aid station with such articles as blankets, hot-water bottles, syringes necessary drugs, etc., etc. There should be one or more life-belts and a large bell which could be rung as an "S O S" signal to get police and a rescue party Further I would urge that a special boat and a boatman should patrol this beach area on similar line to those adopted in all civilised countries on humanitarian lines

If the Bombay Municipality is unwilling to provide these essential amenities I would suggest that the public especially of the Dadar-Shivaji Park-Mahim area should get together to raise the necessary funds by public subscription I personally am agreeable to act as an Hon Medical Officer to render any medical aid and subscribe my quota in this urgent humanitarian cause.

The urgency for this work is great as there have been as far as I recollect at least one death per month and some at least of those might have been saved if the necessary facilities existed It is regretful to have to relate that in Sunday's fatal case the police arrived two hours afterwards and I heard with great sorrow that a doctor who was asked to render first aid declined to come

Mr. Laughammer's Paintings

The one-man show of the painting by Prof. W. Laughammer marks the beginning of the new season of the Bombay Art Society's Salon at 6 Rampart Row. The exhibition has just two dozens of paintings, but it provides a rich and varied fare to the observer. Prof. Laughammer, who is a talented and experienced artist has a powerful style and a broad and progressive outlook. The paintings, which include portraits, landscapes and still-lives, are remarkable for the richness freshness and brilliance of colours and also for the ease and freedom with which the artist wields his brush.

There are among the paintings some fine Indian landscapes link the two scenes of Mount Abu (6 and 16) and a 'Landscape near Mahableshwar" (8) "Town in the Alps" (10) is an imposing canvas. "Bazar" (7) is a lively impression children's portraits (18-23), which form a group by themselves do not fail to arrest the attention of the observer. Here the artist has succeeded in surmounting the difficulty of the portrait painter in managing children as his subjects. The exhibition, which is well worth a visit remains open till Monday November 30 between 4-30 and 7-30 p.m.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH AMARA

Mr. Joseph Amara, Band Master of the St. Paul's Band Bandra, expired on Wednesday last. Late Mr Joseph Amara was 75 years old at the time of his demise and was the founder of the band. He conducted the band for 52 years and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in April 1940

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR

Sir Cowasji Jehangir has been appointed by H E the Governor of Bombay to be Chairman of the Bombay Defence Loans Committee in succession to Mr J R D. Tata who has been Chairman for the past two years and who has asked to be relieved owing to pressure of work Mr Tata will continue to be a member of the Committee.

TRAIN TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

A Press Communique issued by the B B. and C I. Railway states that on and from 1st December their time table is being revised and the following will be the timings of their trains at Bombay Central :

	Dep	Arr
Frontier Mail	18 10	10 05
Peshawar Mail	18 45	9 45
Gujarat Mail	19 55	8 30
Ahmedabad Passenger	20 15	7 00
Baroda Passenger	8 25	16 00

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION : Weekly Hall meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. (S.T.) at the F. S. U. Office, Stone Building, Charni Road, Girgaum, when Mr L. Urban, Consul for Czechoslovakia will speak on "Czechoslovakia's Relation with U.S.S.R." **Meeting is open to the public.**

High Court

NO CIVIL APPEAL TO P. C. FROM ORDER OF SINGLE JUDGE

(Before the Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen).

Messrs. Ranchoddas Purshottam and Co. ..... Appellants (Original Petitioners)

Versus

Messrs. Ratanji Virpal and Co....Respondents.

This was the argument of a Rule to show cause why leave to appeal to the Privy Council should not be granted to the appellants from an order of Mr. Justice Kania dismissing their application under Section 33 of the Arbitration Act.

The appellants and the respondents entered into four different contracts on 20th January 1941, 25th January 1941, 27th January 1941 and 17th February 1941, respectively for the supply of Java white sugar. Each of those contracts contained the clause that all disputes were to be referred to arbitration. The appellants filed a petition under Section 33 of the Indian Arbitration Act of 1940 for an order that no agreement to refer to arbitration now existed on the ground that in the beginning of November 1941 it had been orally agreed between the parties that the disputes and differences which had arisen between them should not be referred to arbitration and that the arbitration clause in each of those contracts should be considered as deleted from those contracts.

On 4th August 1942, Mr. Justice Kania dismissed the application on the ground that if applications for stopping arbitration proceedings on the ground that there is no agreement or that such agreement is invalid are readily countenanced, it would leave the door open for a dishonest defendant to prevent arbitration proceedings for a long time which certainly could not be the intention of the legislature in framing Section 33 and that it was open to the petitioners to let the arbitration proceed under protest and at the end to contend by proper machinery that the Award was bad. His Lordship was further of the opinion that the alleged agreement could not be proved in variation of the written contracts between the parties

From this dismissal the petitioners appealed. On 6th October 1942 the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chagla dismissed the appeal on the ground that by reason of Section 39 of the Arbitration Act, no appeal lay from an order under Section 33 of that Act.

The petitioners then sought to appeal directly to the Privy Council from the order of Mr. Justice Kania. Rule was issued on 19th November 1942 and interim stay of the arbitration proceedings granted. The Rule came up before their Lordships for argument on Friday morning

Their Lordships held that by reason of Section 111(a) of the Code of Civil Procedure no appeal lay to the Privy Council from a decree or order passed by a single judge of the High Court. Their Lordships were of the opinion that Section 111 (a) did not entirely abrogate Section 109(b) of the same Code which provided that an appeal did lie to the Privy Council from a decree or final order passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, because a special bench may be constituted to hear original side matters Their Lordships were further of the opinion that it was clear from Clause 44 of the Letters Patent of the High Court that Clause 39 would, like all other clauses thereof be subject to Acts passed by the Indian Legislatures. With regard to Section 39(2) of the Arbitration Act, their Lordships were of the opinion that it conferred no new right. For while laying down what orders under the Arbitration Act were appealable it merely stated that it did not affect or take away any right to appeal to the Privy Council.

Their Lordships therefore held that the order passed by Mr. Justice Kania in this case being an order of a single judge of the High Court, there could be no appeal from it to the Privy Council and the appellants' application must be dismissed with costs, and the interim stay which had been granted on the issue of the Rule, set aside.

Mr. F. J. Coltman and Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs Dabholkar Jeshtaram and Co. appeared for the appellants in support of the application.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla instructed by Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. appeared for the respondents to oppose it.

WHEN HINDU WIDOWS CANNOT REVIVE THEIR RIGHTS

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen)

Ravanappa Hosuravar ..... Appellant (Original Defendant)

Versus

Hosurappa Hosuravar ..... Respondent (Original Plaintiff)

This was an appeal from the decree passed in favour of the plaintiff by the First-Class Sub-Judge with Appellate Powers at Dharwar on 27th May 1941 reversing the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Gadag who had dismissed the suit with costs.

The plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant possession of the suit house as the owner after removing a room in the open space in front of the house with mesne profits and costs This house originally belonged to one Dyamappa who died leaving a widow Dyamavva, a son and two daughters one of whom was by name Kalavva. The son died on 26th October 1918 leaving his widow Shivavva and their minor children who died soon after him Shivavva remarried in 1920. On her remarriage Dyamavva succeeded to the house and on Dyamavva's death on 20th January 1929 Kalavva succeeded to it. On 9th September 1930 Kalavva sold it to the plaintiff. The defendant claimed to have purchased the property on 14th August 1936 from Shivavva.

The Advocate for the appellant referred to Sections 2 and 5 of the Hindu Widows Remarriage Act of 1856 and contended that assuming that Shivavva's interest came to an end on her alleged remarriage, even so, Shivavva would be entitled to succeed on the death of Dyamavva

Their Lordships rejected this argument and confirmed the decree of the lower appellate court in favour of the plaintiff Their Lordships were of the opinion that Shivavva had at the time of her remarriage inherited the house from the lineal successor of her husband and as that interest would have terminated if she had then died it was a fallacy to suggest that on the death of Dyamavva who was the next heir after Shivavva she had inherited some fresh interest. Their Lordships were unable to see how Shivavva's interest which had ceased on her remarriage could be revived on the death of Dyamavva. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal with costs

Mr. S. B. Jathar appeared for the appellant

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the respondent.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Steady Rise In Shares On Favourable War News

BRISKER ACTIVITY IN SILVER

Further Increase In Note Circulation

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 27.

MONEY: Despite another rise in the yield on three months' Treasury Bill rate from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 0-13-4 per cent., there were few borrowers of term money over 1/2 per cent. Day-to-day loans continued to be quoted at 1/4 per cent.

GILT-EDGED: A further small improvement in prices was noticeable in the local gilt-edged market during the week under review, but the turnover was circumscribed. There were occasional buyers in some of the scrips, but sellers were scarce. 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper kept unchanged around Rs. 94 throughout, but other dated bonds, more particularly short and medium-term, were quoted slightly higher. 3 per cent. 1946 Defence Bonds were put up at Rs. 103-1 and 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 102/10. 3 per cent. 1951/54 loan was done at Rs. 99-15 and 3 per cent. 1949/52 loan at Rs. 100-5. 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 loan was quoted a fraction higher at Rs. 103-7 and 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan at Rs. 114-2, whereas 5 per cent. 1945/55 tax free loan was a shade quieter at Rs. 109 at the finish.

EXCHANGE: The rupee/sterling exchange market ruled quite steady with a restricted business. For interbank transactions, sellers of spot T.T. on London quoted 1s. 5 63/64d. and buyers 1s. 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under:—

Sellers of T.T. on London (spot and upto six months) 1s. 5 31/32d.

Buyers of T.T. on London (spot and upto six months) 1s. 6 1/32d.

The sterling/dollar cross-rate in New York remained fixed at 403.75 cents during the week.

GOLD: During the week under review, gold prices were inclined to be stabilised with a very steady under current. Compared to the previous week, the range of fluctuations was narrow and the price of ready gold moved between Rs. 65 and Rs. 66. December settlement, which was quoted at a discount of two annas for the most part, stood about an anna under towards the close. The price of sovereigns moved between Rs. 47-8 and Rs. 47-12. Floating stocks of the metal are estimated to be about 75,000 tolas; arrivals from upcountry are said to have averaged about 4,000 tolas a day whilst the average daily offtake for trade purposes is believed to be 5,000 tolas. The highest and lowest rates were: Rs. 66 and Rs. 65 for spot and Rs. 65-14 and Rs. 64-14 for December settlement.

SILVER: The silver section of the local bullion market witnessed fewer fluctuations than for sometime past. Spot silver of .999 fineness moved narrowly between Rs. 109-12 and Rs. 108-6 for most part of the week. Towards the close there was brisker activity and the rate advanced to Rs. 109-12 and finished at Rs. 109-4. Silver to be delivered in the December settlement was quoted at a discount of Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12 under spot. In London, the price of silver remained pegged at 23 1/2d. for both cash and forward. Stocks of silver in the local market are estimated to be around 4,500 bars. The highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 109-12 and Rs. 108-6 for spot and Rs. 107-2 and Rs. 105-10 for December settlement.

SHARES: With favourable news from all war zones, the share market witnessed a steady rise in prices on good investment demand. After mid-week, the upward tendency in the textile section was held in check due to profit-taking inspired by reports to the effect that most of the Ahmedabad mills have now resumed work. Towards the close, however the market staged a small rally.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The local market was very steady with a moderate turnover Tata Steel Dfds were done at Rs. 1705 and Ordinary shares were quoted. Bombay Dyeing shares were placed at Rs. 1678 and Century Mill shares were sold at Rs 615.

TEXTILES.

Ahm Advance 412/8; Ajam Jahis 425; Bharat 81; Bom. Dyeing 1680; Century 618; Central India 391; Colaba 233; Coorla 216/4; E. D. Sassoon Df. 3/7/6; Finlay 316; Gokak 361; Hindustan 3650; Indore 795; Khatau 340; Kohinoor 628; Lakshmi 1175; Madhusudan 465; Morarji xd. 805; Model 342/8; Mysore 185; Madhowji 23; New Great 358; Oosmanshahi 284; Poddar 285; Phoenix 650; Sasoon Silk 108; Sholapur 8400; Simplex 267; Swadeshi 435; Swan 288; Vishnu 2157; Western N 2800.

BANKS.

Baroda 126; Central 55/12; Imperial F.P. 1655; Imperial P.P. 410; India 156/8; Reserve 105/4; Union 7/9;

CEMENT.

Associated 201

INSURANCE.

Empire N 675; Jupiter 17/4; Mercantile N 70; New India 58/8; Oriental 4410; Vulcan 11/4;

ELECTRIC.

Ahm. Old 193/12; Andhra Vly. 1770; Ajmer N 13/10; Bom. Tram 143; Bom. Subur 190; Broach 13/8; Karachi 200; Poona 240; Surat 193/12; Tata Hydro 184/8; Tata Power 1662/8;

RAILWAYS

Ahm. Prantij 930; C. Province 110; Dh. Baramati 105; Guzerat 105; Mandra Bhon. 104; Pach. Jamner 98; Sara Sirajung 97

MININGS.

Burma Cor. 3/6; Ind. Copper 2/7; Ind. I. and Steel 33/8; Steel Corp. 24; Shivrajpur 56/8; Tata Steel Def. 1710; Tata Steel Ord. 355; Tata 2nd Pref. 141/8;

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 580; Air Services 3/8; Belapur 233; Bom. Safe Dep. N 550; Bom. Steam Ord. 461; Bom. Burma 387; Do. Contry 133/12; Br. B. Petrol 2/8; B.I.C. 6/2; Delhi Safe 5/10; Ind. Bleaching 234; Ind. Invt. Trust 55; Ind. Radio Dfd. N360; Ind. Radio Ord. 380; Port Canning 89/4; Pre Const. Ord. 144/8; Scindia 26/1; Tata Oil 78; Tata Chemicals 21/4; Wimco 320.

Towards close prices further of improved and were as under:—

Tata Steel Dfd. 1730, Ordinary 360, Bombay Dyeing 1705, Finlay 320, Tata Mills 60, Phoenix 650, Bellapur 223, Vishnu 2215.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Tata Ordinary 354; Tata Deferred 1707/8; Indian Iron 33/8; Steel Corpn of Bengal 24; Bombay Dyeing 1677/8; Central India 392/8; Century 615; Gokak 350/10; Kohinoor 626/4; Simplex 270; Andhra Valley 1770; Tata Hydro 186/4; Tata Power 1665; Associated Cement 200; Belapur 232/8; Bombay Burma (old) 390.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The local cotton market was officially open to-day and business was freely done on the fifth floor. At the opening I.C.C. January was quoted at Rs. 396 and under professional buying prices improved to Rs 400/8.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov 28.

The local market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover. Trading was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Quotations were as under:

GOLD.

Ready	Rs.	65	10 0
1st Settlement		65	9 0
Sovereigns		47	12 0

SILVER.

Ready	109	0	0
1st Settlement	106	12	0

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 28.

On Friday the New York cotton market was quietly steady with irregular price movement. The weekly official report stressed the good progress in picking. This resulted in widening between near and distant positions

The New York market opened at a rise of 5 points with March quoted at 18.50. There was moderate support and price improved to 18.55 which was the highest for the day. Later on there was increased selling and March declined to 18.43. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 10 points in near positions but distants lost 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 20.17c. per lb. The New Orleans cotton market was irregular and spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 19.08c per lb

PRIVATE CABLES

Nov. 25:—

N Y March highest (1-8 p.m.) 18.50+16

N Y March lowest (10-12 a.m.) 18.34

Nov. 27:

N Y March highest (12-7 p.m.) 18.55+10

N Y March lowest (2-5 p.m.) 18.43—02

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 27.

December	18.52+03
January	18.55+10
March	18.47+02
May	18.31
July	18.23—03
October	18.21—04
Middling spot	20.17—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 27.

December	18.85+05
January	18.78+05
March	18.68+05
Middling spot	19.08

NOON CALL.

New York, Nov. 27.

December	18.61
March	18.49
May	18.31

Dil Ki Piyas

A correspondent writes:—

It is a happy sign that the stage which had received a temporary setback as a result of cinema industry, is once again coming to its own in Bombay. I was, therefore, pleased to witness the other day that the house was fully packed to see the late Agha Hashar's well-known drama. "Dil Ki Piyas", staged by the Khatau Alfred Theatrical Co. at the Baliwalla Theatre. The story is too well-known to be described here. Bai Munnibai the famous classical songstress, appeared in the role of Krishna Kumari while Ashraf Khan, the well-known film star, appeared as Madan Mohan and both of them gave entire satisfaction to the audience by their natural and realistic performance. Suraj Mal who is in this line for the last sixty years also played his part as doctor well. For making the comic side of the drama a complete success the credit goes to Mulchand and Ghulam Mustafa. On the whole, it was a splendid performance

"Ek Raat" Is Tense Drama

There is a certain quality about the story of "Ek Raat", the Shalimar picture at the Lamington Talkies, which gives the picture a distinction. That quality is dramatic intensity. The usual pattern of a pleasant start, a mishap and crisis and a climax has been discarded.

TAMIL SHOW AT THE AURORA

"Asok Kumar" in Tamil is extended for its twelfth show this Sunday, at 10-30 a.m.

Urmila in "Ten O'clock" today at Central

"Ten O'Clock" Satisfies

Raja Nene Keeps Prabhat Flag Flying

By T. V. P.

Prabhat's is an established reputation in the Indian Film industry and with the exit of Shantaram from Prabhat not a few friends and well-wishers of Prabhat had anxious moments as to its future.

The one man with the support of all others concerned who has saved it and therefore must have given relief even to the seceding Shantaram is Raja Nene, who has directed "Ten O'Clock" with such admirable finish and polish. —Even Baburao Pai, Damle, Fatehlal and Kulkarni who are now holding the Prabhat banner aloft must have had their anxious moments when "Ten o'clock" was in the process of being made After seeing both the Marathi and Hindustani versions during the course of the last week, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that Raja Nene has delivered the goods.

Baby Shakuntala who acts as sister of the hero in both the versions is a very smart, playful girl and steals most of the scenes from others in which she appears. Mr. Vasant Thengdi also appears in both the versions and has done his job well.

Something very remarkable about "Ten o'clock" is its clear photography and smart camera-work by Mohamed The cameraman's contribution to the excellence of many a scene is obvious.

Songs of both the versions are also not a small attraction of this picture.

"Nandanvan" And "Kulavadhu"

Under the auspices of Natyaniketan "Nandanvan" will be staged on Sunday (To-day) at 10 a.m. at Damodar Hall, Krishnarao Chonkar, Kelkar, Raja Pandit, Kesar Bandodkar and Vimal Sardesai being in featured roles. Usha Marathe of "Asheervad" fame is also there.

"Kulavadhu" will be staged at Bombay Theatre on Sunday (today) at 4 p.m. in which Jyotsna Bhole plays the heroine, others being Pandit, Nalini Nagpurkar and Avinash

'Saraswat' At Opera House

"Saraswat" starring Kanchanmala Shirodkar and Kalyani Nayampalli will be staged at Opera House to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

Lalitkala's "Satteche Gulam"

Lalitakaladarsha Natak Mandali, which has now been revived, will stage "Satteche Gulam" today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m at Balliwala Grand Theatre. Bhalchandra Pendharkar, Nana Phatak, Ratnavali, Girja Kelkar, Durga Rege and Suman Marathe are among the artists

"HAR-JEET" AT CHITRA

"Har-Jeet" the story of love and fears of two great stage, artists featuring Sanyal, Kanan and Nawab is released this week at "Chitra". Its a New Theatres present, full of good music.

CHURCHILL Started It!

(By a Foreign Journalist now in Calcutta).

The other day I met an American journalist—an important one. So important, in fact, that he just couldn't waste time staying in India to see what was going on. It wasn't really in his line, he told me. But he had to get something on it, positively had to. India was news in the States and when the Americans wanted something in the news line, they sure got it.

"Look here," he said, pulling a bulging notebook out of each of his pockets, "you're sure an old hand at this India business. Give me the lowdown on this Allah Buksh racket, and what's going on in the Muslim League and what the devil—"

"Stop," I said "I'm not an old hand. I've only been here 18 months. Every Englishman in the place tells me I know nothing, absolutely nothing—about anything. In Delhi they—"

"Aw, that's O. K. by me," said the A. J., beginning to sharpen his pencil furiously. "I've been here 18 hours and I know lots. Lots more than those Delhi roosters would like me to know. Come on, pal, let's have it."

I let him have it. —I told him what I've been aching to tell somebody from outside for a long time. I told him about Buksh and Jinnah and Nehru and the Secretariat and some choice bits of scandal culled from New Delhi and Behar and Midnapore—and when I'd finished and he'd filled up a few more bulging notebooks. I got my turn.

"Look here." I said. "What's come over the Americans? India's been like this off and on for the last 40 years. Who's woken them up all of a sudden? Was it Fischer or Luce or "Liberty" Magazine or Willkie—or what?"

"None of them by a long way," he replied. They joined in the chorus afterwards. But none of them started it."

"Who did?" I queried.

He laughed. "Why, your own Big White Chief, Winston Churchill," he said.

"Good Lord!" I gasped. "Do you mean it?"

"Sure, I mean it," he said. "Say, when the Government here published these Allahabad papers belonging to Congress, we let Gandhi, Nehru and the Congress have it thick. Practically every paper in the States flung mud at them. Don't you remember how furious Nehru was with the Yankees at the A. I. C. C. meeting?" (I did) "But then, when old Winston trumpeted out 'his' speech on India, all the Americans woke up with a bang. They got sore with Winston because they knew most of what he said was bunk. And they don't like bunk when they recognise it. It sure was bunk, wasn't it?"

"Yes," I said bitterly. "It was bunk, most of it."

That set me thinking hard—so hard that I scarcely remembered to say "so long" as the A. J. removed himself to catch his 'plane.

So that was it. Churchill hoist with his own megaphonic petard. This was not the first time he'd done it. But this was one of the worst, from the Allied angle. I began to get furious. Who gave Churchill the right to do propaganda for the Conservative Party anyhow? We put him there to win the war, not to get up making speeches that made most of our Allies' blood boil. Most of us had believed in Cripps and his Mission. But Churchill had disgraced us before the world by showing that he never intended to declare independence at all. Everybody knew it, the Americans the Chinese....."

"Very Awful"

"Hello, why are the thoughts so deep?" said a gentle voice behind me and I swung round to find, the Chinese journalist, smiling down at me.

"Oh, you!" I cried. "Sit down for a minute. I want to ask you something.....Where have you been all this time?"

"In Chungking as is my custom" he said as he sat down. "What do you like to know?"

"What effect did Churchill's speech on India have in Chungking?" I asked point-blank.

He looked at me sadly. "Very awful," he said "very awful. All the Chinese papers—they were so angry that the British Government complained against them to the Chungking Government and insisted that they be muffled. So the Chungking Government tell us to pipe down on the anti-British angle....."

"And did you pipe down?" I asked.

He smiled. "It is our custom", he said, "to bow to the wishes of our mighty Ally. What you say, he who pays the piper calls the tune. But it is difficult for my people to understand how you fight for so many things and so different—for Communism, for Socialism, for Imperialism, for Big Business, for the Old Order and for the New Order."

"Nonsense", I said. "Most of us fight for an entirely new order—we have no intention of leaving things to remain as they were before the war, either at home or in the Empire—"

"So?" said he ironically, raising his eyebrows a little, "look at this," and he drew out the latest edition.

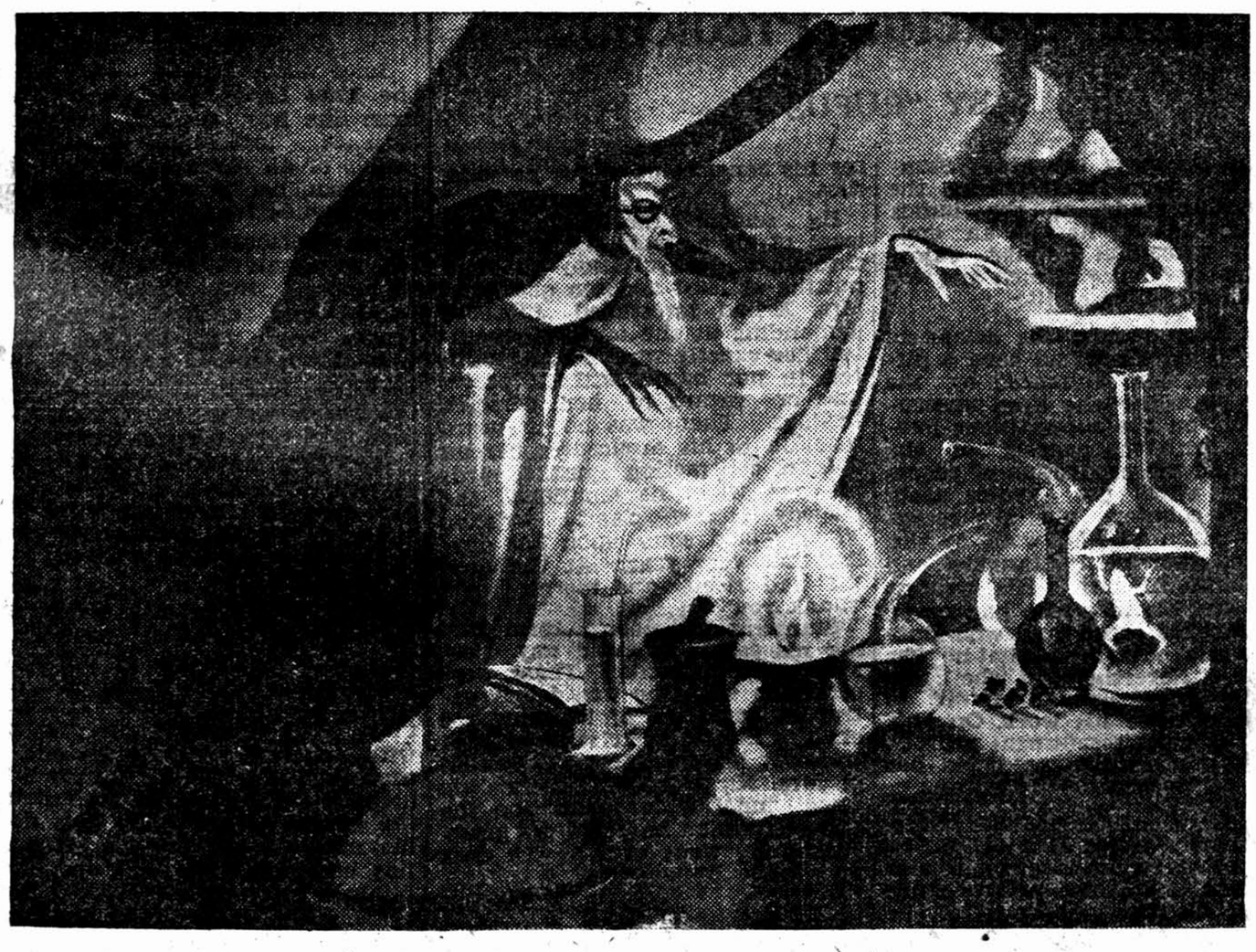
"Speaking at the Mansion House", I read, "Mr. Churchill said.....'We mean to hold our own. I have not become the King's First Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire'.....

"We had better talk about something else. I have had enough for one day"—I said.

The truth was I was beginning to feel violently abusive.

—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Aspects of an Industry No. 9



SORCERY

THE sorcerer was reputed to have the power of converting human beings into strange animals. As the change was almost always for the worst, his magic powers were greatly feared — and with good reason! The sorcerer of the present day is the organic chemist, but his work is everywhere welcomed, because the changes he makes possible are always for the better. Have you ever seen a piece of cotton cloth coming straight from the loom? A drab and shabby-looking article indeed. But see it later, after it has been cleaned, softened, filled, made creaseless and given a lustre. What a transformation is there, a transformation directly due to the wide range of textile chemicals known as auxiliary products, made by the British dyestuffs industry. There is little that the British organic chemists cannot do with textiles. They have auxiliary products which make cotton as transparent as glass, others which soften it. They can make cotton look like silk or dull the lustre of rayon. They have chemicals known as stripping agents, which take the dye out of a fabric, and wetting agents, which make materials more absorbent. They have even evolved a product which enables the softest fabric to repel water without loss of texture. It is no exaggeration to say that the chemist through these organic auxiliary products makes the modern fabric. It is the chemist who transforms it from a lifeless material into the highly attractive, beautifully finished product you buy in the shops.

ICI

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.

Sailor: "What was you before the war?"
Soldier: "Printer."
Sailor: "What you going to do when it's all over?"
Soldier: "Dunno! Revert to type, I expect."

Admiral Who Dares "To Win Or Lose It All"

CUNNINGHAM'S FAITH IN AIR SUPPORT

Whatever secret ship now carries at its masthead the flag of Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Supreme Commander of the United Nations naval forces in the Mediterranean and the North African Atlantic, it carries on his cabin mantelshelf Cunningham's creed:

He either fears his fate too much
Or his deserts the small,
Who dare not put it to the touch
To win or lose it all.

In the case of Andrew Cunningham, background and family have made the man. In the Navy he became "Andrew B", to distinguish him from lesser Cunninghams. Now the Navy calls him 'ABC' Cunningham the fighter developed into a stern uncompromising administrator who demanded efficiency, spoke little, and smiled often. No doubt he would have had the high command in the Mediterranean in any case, but chance sent him back there in command of battle cruisers as Deputy to the Commander-in-Chief, then Sir Dudley Pound.

Taranto And Matapan

Three months before war began, he became Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. Taranto and Matapan made his reputation as the greatest British commander afloat. Then land conquests brought enemy air fleets to Greece, Crete and Libya. Cruisers and destroyers were lost in evacuating troops from the battlefields. Tobruk and Malta meant months of silent, continuous fighting and loss and damage to his force. Ships had to be rushed to new fronts. The mighty fleet dwindled.

Admiral Cunningham formed strong views on how the Mediterranean campaign could still be won; how the Navy could beat the land-based bomber. Suddenly he was sent to Washington to sit with the Supreme Council of the United Nations deciding world strategy. He went, too, to tell the Americans all we knew about killing U-boats.

Things were not good in the Mediterranean when Cunningham left. Things off the American coast where U-boats were beginning what was intended to be a decisive campaign, looked ugly. As he left London he said: "I have every confidence that if we have learned the lessons of 1940-41 and 1042, and can again meet the enemy in the Mediterranean on equal terms, we shall rapidly and surely overwhelm him.'

Putting His Fate "To The Touch"

That was only five months ago. Now Sir Andrew Cunningham is back in the Mediterranean commanding more ships than he has ever had before. Fighter protection for our Mediterranean shipping is being given as the Eighth and First Armies advance from El Alamein to Derna and beyond, and from Oran into Tunisia. Cunningham's aircraft carriers are covering convoys and troops landings and fighting enemy air counter-attacks. But his conception of an aircraft-carrier's real job, proved at Taranto and Matapan, is attack—not defence. "A fleet" says Cunningham, "can never have enough airplanes, enough torpedo-bombers".

As soon as Tunisian-based R. A. F. fighters span the Sicilian narrows and the Mediterranean is "Cunningham's pond", again he willl be free to attack—again to put his fate to the touch.

—("Daily Express")

Mrs. Roosevelt's English Tour

BY ROBIN DUFF

On her first morning in London, Mrs. Roosevelt faced a very large Press Conference. She said something that from most people would have sounded like affectation: "I very much like people."

It is a simple enough thing to say, and from many people it would mean nothing, but from Mrs. Roosevelt it means everything the summing up of her character and her outlook.

I had heard a lot about Eleanor Roosevelt before she came, from Americans in Britain and from the American Press. I had read the reprint of her news column "My Day", when the King and Queen were in North America.

Sincerity—The Keynote

When she stepped out of the train, the only hint that I got was that she was tall, five feet eleven and without good looks. Her clothes were very ordinary but there was something that came across to us in that first minute; there was grace and dignity, and a smile that had real warmth and good fellowship in it; there was enthusiasm and enjoyment that assured a readiness of approach.

That is a lot, I know, to see in a few minutes at a railway station, but I was not alone in seeing it. As we all left the station, we knew that Mrs. Roosevelt was a very genuine person, and that though there might be jokes about her, they would never be unkind ones.

Since then, I have been with the First Lady all through her tour. She has been to every sort of place, met and talked with people of all sorts. Everywhere she has been, her personality has won firm friends for her.

That personality is somehow not so apparent when her face is in repose. But as soon as she speaks—and she loves to talk to people—her face becomes alive and she impresses everyone, whether coal miners at a pit job, or Cabinet Ministers at a luncheon, with her very deep sincerity.

It is that sincerity which is the keynote to Eleanor Roosevelt. It is her strength and her weakness. She cannot bear injustice, or what appears to her to be injustice.

Sometimes, the people whom she wants to help may not be altogether worthy of it; sometimes her plans are slightly impractical. That is bound to be, but her powers of observation are very great. She absorbs every detail with apparent ease. At the end of each day, it is the First Lady who helps the reporters to reconstruct the events of the day. Nor does her mind merely photograph what has been going on, it helps and remarks and suggests.

Each day of the tour has been long and tiring. We asked Mrs. Roosevelt once, a little wistfuly whether she ever took a morning in bed. "No", she told us, "not since I can remember." We asked her how much sleep she generally took, and the answer was: "Five hours."

A Great Character

She is constantly on the move, alert, and has the most amazing vitality and some of her entourage find it hard to keep up.

A few evenings ago, we were all ready to drop. We had visited innumerable camps, a hospital, a university, a bakery and, it seemed, a hundred and one other places and people. We were in the special train for London, wondering how we should write the story.

In some of our minds, I think, there was a momentary feeling that we would change the assignment for almost any other, and then the First Lady asked if we would like to go along to her coach for a little and to talk to her.

We went. And when we came away, we knew what, I think we had really known all along. That it was a very warm privilege to work for a time so close to a great character and a great woman.

(—A B.B.C. Talk).

'The Fateful Prediction'

(BY "RUFUS")

From an early age Max Stannard had been interested in the fascinating study of the hands and now, at 35, he was an eminently successful Palmist, enjoying the confidence of men and women in all walks of life.

His fight against the Scientists and the moralists had been a difficult one, not enhanced by the many parasites who lived unscrupulously on the superstitious public but, with the passing of the years and the production of proofs against which the cynics could find no counter, plus the recognition given to his work by the medical profession, Stannard had come into his own. His greatest critic was his wife who had never accepted his proofs and who stated quietly but firmly that he was a fake. Nevertheless, she was worldly wise enough never to openly criticise his work. On his side, her quiet resentment provoked him and he had predicted her early conversion.

Stannard ushered his last client, the heavily veiled Mrs. X, to the door of his consulting room and returned to his own private study where, lighting a cigarette, he sat down to stare into the fire.

It had been a policy of his never to insist upon his clients disclosing their identities and they were invariably announced as Mr. A or Mrs. B. Each case interested him deeply and, as each departed, he would attempt to build their lives around what he had seen. When this was done he would enter his conclusions in his personal files.

He seldom received anyone, least of all a woman, who sat through a consultation without putting at least a dozen questions. Mrs. X had forestalled him by demanding at the outset that he tell her exactly what he saw written in her hands without prejudice or regard to her personal feelings. There was no outward reaction to his disclosures beyond a faint contraction just towards the end, when he mentioned the tragedy he saw clearly written, which would come upon her during that very year. At the close she had risen and merely said 'thank you'

Stannard had been careful during his career to avoid any possible entanglements. There were occasions when he was deeply attracted but years of training had enabled him to exercise strict control over his emotions. In the case of Mrs. X, however, there was some indefinable attraction the cause of which he could not grasp. Rising, he went over to the desk and made his entries.

"Mrs. X—tall—quiet—heavily veiled—about 30 years—married 4 years—beautiful hands—a woman content with her lot—does not deserve the tragedy shortly to mar her life—a feeling I have met her—instinctively attracted—a wife to be proud of."

He put his hat and coat on, said goodnight to his Secretary and went out. In crossing the busy thoroughfare that evening Maximus Stannard, Palmist, was knocked down by a bus and fatally injured. Almost at that very moment, his wife was removing her veils in her dressing room.

'A CONSTRUCTIVE RULER'

(Continued From Page 4)

age has its own special problems. The present world war is fast changing the course of future history and it is imperative for every society to shape its line of action so as to eke out the highest advantage out of the situation. The Whites are domineering over the coloured races; the latter have to combine and assert their power. No artificial prop such as pacts and paper-promises can avail anybody in this dreadful struggle for life. Akbar in his own days led the way by severely discarding religion and concentrating on purely secular measures for the uplift of humanity committed to his charge. The zigging of the Vande Mataram, the slaughter of a cow, music before mosques, the Urdu-Hindi controversy all these are false alarms which do no permanent good or evil to anybody and which certainly pale into insignificance before such world problems as invite our joint endeavour at this moment. United the Hindus and Muslims can conquer the world; divided they are doomed to slavery.

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WILL JAPAN INVADE INDIA?

"Prophecies and predictions are illusive in this fast-changing world. No attempt is, therefore, made in this booklet to prophesy or to predict." So says Mr. K. B. Vaidya in his preface to his pamphlet "Where will Japan move next? When?" Mr. Vaidya has appropriately called the series of six booklets he proposes to write as Un-Pacific series and the one under review is the first of the series. Mr. Vaidya has used matter-of-fact and unequivocal language while drawing his deductions on the basis of facts involved in his rapid but lucid survey. His conclusion is that Japan has to decide about not bothering to invade Australia or Russia but follow up the conquest of Burma, Malaya, Indo-China and Thailand by pouncing upon India and that too before the end of the current year. He says: "Should the Japanese decide to invade India, this attack will be a complete triple attack on all sides of India and not merely on the eastern parts." He regards the attacks on Vizagapatam and Ceylon as only rehearsals. He thinks that the focal points of danger are Vizagapatam and Madras on the east coast, Ceylon in the South and Goa and Alleppy on the West coast. The successes of the Allies in the North of Africa were not accomplished fact when Mr. Vaidya wrote his pamphlet nor was he probably certain of the heroic Russian resistance at Stalingrad. His calendar is just about to go wrong but that does not detract from the value of the arguments he has marshalled for drawing his conclusion. This pamphlet is worth study by every one who carefully watches the war developments, particularly because Mr. Vaidya has ten years' stay in China and Japan to his credit and that, too, as a working Journalist.—T. V. P.

"The Holy Mother"

THE HOLY MOTHER. Published by "Advaita Ashram", Mayavati, Almora. Pp. 108. Price As. 10.

Like the wonderful things of God (such as sunlight) which are all silent, Saradamani, the consort of Sri Ramakrishna, shed calmness on all who came before her. A child of poor parents, the burden of looking after her six younger brothers and sisters, besides attending to the household duties, fell on her when very young. She loved and revered her husband with a deep gratefulness for the spiritual training he imparted to her. Shy and gentle by nature she loved to do service. She was a mother to all. People from all quarters would come to her for spiritual solace, guidance instruction and initiation and they went away reformed, solaced, enlightened and inspired. "I am as much the mother of the good as of the bad," she used to say. She radiated peace, sweetness and light. Her last words were: "Why do you fear? No one is alien. This whole world is your own," and again, "Just surrender yourself to Him, you will then feel His grace"! Within a short compass, the book gives a vivid picture of a great Indian lady, whose memory is still cherished by thousands.

N.H.P.

"Vaishanpavanni Vani"

"Vaishanpavanni Vani" is a collection of ballads written in lighter vein, mainly on the present-day personalities such as Lord Linlithgow, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Amery, Mr. Jinnah and H.H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar. They are 15 in number and published in book form by Mr. Karsondas Manek from the "Janmabhoomi" office, Bombay.

In one of thsse the British Premier is urged to "wake up soon." Perhaps the outstanding of these 15 is the one entitled "Pakistan Garam," based on the popular tune of "Chana Chore Garam." In this symposium on 'Pakistan,' besides the Qaid-e-Azam, Ambedkar, Maulvi Huq, Sikandar Hyat Khan, Roy and Abdul Majid, sing the glory of would-be Pakistan! Altogether a fine collection to while away the time.

"The Story Of India"

TOPICAL AND INTERESTING BOOK FOR FOREIGNERS

THE STORY OF INDIA, by Frank Moraes, Noble Publishing House, Bombay 26. Price Rs. 3.

To our knowledge there is a great demand among the many thousands of foreigners temporarily in India, particularly the Americans, for authentic literature on India. In particular the need has been felt for a simple and concise handbook which would tell them something about India, Indians and the many seemingly complex problems of India. The available books did not serve this purpose. Minoo Masani's admirable "Our India", is mainly concerned with the material resources of the country and is primarily addressed to Indian children. Shevlankar's Penguin "Problem of India", a more serious and comprehensive work, is banned in India. Books like Leonard Schiff's "The Present Condition of India" are not available in the market.

This need for a handbook on India has now been met by the publication of "The Story of India" (Noble Publishing House, Bombay 26, Price Rs. 3). The author is Frank Moraes, the genial, sociable, Oxford-educated journalist on the editorial staff of "The Times of India". His association with an Anglo-Indian newspaper, however, does not seem to have robbed Author Moraes of his love for, and knowledge of, his country and the book that he has turned out can be safely recommended to any foreigner who wishes to know something about India but has no time to go through bigger volumes.

Within 200 pages, the author rapidly sketches "the story of India"—history, social structure, present political situation, the leaders of the people, the arts and the literature. Of necessity it is a very brief outline and the author has aimed at readability rather than a penetrative study. Also it seems to have been written in a hurry, to catch a deadline. But all the same (barring some minor inaccuracies, inevitable in a work of this kind) it is an interesting and informative little book and the author should be congratulated on providing such an excellent guide to the past and present of his country. The chapter on "Mahatma Gandhi" is particularly good and should help to remove many of the popular misconceptions entertained by foreigners.

The many fine illustrations in the book are a special feature, selected with an eye to pictorial beauty as well as relevance to the text.

K. A. ABBAS.

Rare Portrait Of Christ

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be obliged for the publication of the following remarks on Reuter's report on the discovery of the authentic portrait of Christ, published in the issue of October 1942 of your paper. The portrait of Christ is on a medallion which was found during excavations by Professor Rostovizeff at Dura Europos in Syria. The medallion has been recently found, according to 'Il Giornale d'Italia,' in the private collection of Madame Maria Amonsa della Paolera. This report sounds incredible for the following reasons: (1) The Archaeological Mission of Dura Europos has been jointly financed by the Yale University of America and the French Academic des Inscription et Belles-Letters, and since about 1932 it has been under the direction of Prof. Rostovtzeff, (2) According to the regulations of the Ministry of Public Instructions of the Government of the late French Mandatory Power in Syria, the Ministry had the right to select and appropriate for the State Museum out of all objects found every year during excavations on different archaeological sites in Syria any object of historical value for the country and to claim as its share half the number of the remaining objects. The medallion with the portrait of Christ ought to have remained, therefore, the property either of the Syrian Government in the Museum of Dmascus, or as the property of the Yale University. (3) The discovery of such a medallion has not been reported upto September 1939 in any archaeological journal: (4) If the medallion has been found, just as it is reported, in the private collection of Madame della Paolera, it must necessarily have found its way there not by legitimate, but by underhand dealings. There can hardly be grounds for such a supposition, taking into consideration the integrity of Prof. Rostovtzeff and that of the curator of the Museum of Damascus.

I am rather inclined to think that in this report of the discovery of the medallion with the authentic? portrait of Christ at Dura Europos, the discovery of a synagogue of the middle of the third century A. D., made at Dura by Prof. Rostovtzeff in 1932-1933 has been exploited for commercial reasons.—Yours etc.

I. M. UNVALA
NAVSARI, Nov. 12
Collaborator of the French Archaeological Mission of Susiana, Iran, from 1927 to 1939.

"Indian Accountant And Secretary"

THE INDIAN ACCOUNTANT & SECRETARY monthly journal for Accountants, Auditor is Company Secretaries and Business Men: Founder P. S. Sodhbans R.A., F.L.A.A., F.I.S.A., 7-A/89 Nisbet Road, Lahore.

We welcome through this review the re-appearance of the journal of the Indian Accountant and Secretary from Lahore in a renewed form. Its format and get-up is certainly better and more attractive than its predecessor. It is the first journal of its kind which professes to voice the views and opinions of the Registered Accountants throughout India. It can hardly be gainsaid that there is every need of an organ of a recognised body of Accountants and Mr P. S. Sodhbans, the founder of the journal, is to be congratulated on restarting the journal with his characteristic energy.

While the reproduction of the important articles from foreign journals is to be welcomed where they are of outstanding merit, it should, in our opinion, not be made a regular feature of the journal. What is extremely desirable is the true reflection of the views of the Indian Accountants themselves on subjects and problems which are of day to day interest to them in the course of their professional practice. If more attention is paid towards this type of fare it is bound to prove more instructive and interesting.

The journal has introduced a new feature, which is to be welcomed, namely, the Secretarial Section. Here also we have the same suggestion to make that the secretaries of the important industrial concerns should be persuaded to contribute articles to this Section giving their practical experience and their views on the problems arising in this particular field.

We have no doubt that the editor will do well to invite the leading accountants in India and persuade them to make contributions on subjects and matters which are of peculiar interest to Accountants in India

A. K. D.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU PERIODICALS

MAARIF (Azamgarh)—The October issue contains several well-written articles which are a fine example of the scholarship of the writers. Mirza Mazhar-e-Jan-e-Janan's life is described in a very attractive style by Mr. Abdur Razzaq Quraishi while Prof. Ghulam Mustafa Khan deals with a few old Persian poets like Anwari and others. This is the 3rd instalment of an interesting series. Saiyed Abu Asim's article on the condition of the Urdu press as it was in the pre-Mutiny days is full of information and highly instructive for those interested in the evolution of Urdu journalism in this country. It is interesting to know that several Englishmen, including Sir John Lawrence, also used to subscribe to the "Koh-e Noor". Other features are well-maintained.

NAYA ADAB (Lucknow)—The September issue has come out after an absence of 7 months, but the editor assures the readers that henceforth it will be regularly published. This is the organ of the progressive writers and hence it should be regular. Mr. Sajjad Zahir deals, in an article, with the poetry of Sumitranandan Pant, a progressive Hindi poet, and compares him with the authors of progressive movements of the day. The excerpts given are very interesting indeed. Josh Malihabadi's poem, 'chorus of humanity' is simply splendid. Poems by Mohyuddin, Mulla, Jazbi and Taban will repay perusal. Each issue is priced at As. 6.

ISMAT (Delhi)—In the November number, Dr. Nasiruddin's article on "racial considerations and marriage" is interesting. "Sinab Ka Jin" and "Intiqam" are readable stories. "Inventions of ancient India", "Women of China" and several other articles in this issue will repay perusal.

ANALHAQ AUR MAUT KA ILAJ. By Khwaja Hasan Nizami, Delhi. 4"x5". Pp. 30. As. 9 (inclusive of postage).

This is in fact a health primer in which the Khwaja Sahib has, in his inimitable style, laid down certain rules of health which are based more or less on personal experience. He is sure that if these rules are observed, people's span of life can be increased to 100. The booklet is equally instructive both for the young and the old.

FANN-E-SHAIRI. Translated by Aziz Ahmad of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, Dn. Can be had from the Anjaman-e-Taraqqi-e Urdu, Delhi. Demy 8vo. Pp. 117. Rs. 1-4-0.

This is an Urdu translation of Aristotle's world-famous book, Poetica, which deals with the various kinds of Greek poetry and drama. Its importance lies in the fact that it was the first book of its type and this is perhaps the reason why the same has been translated in all the principal languages of Europe. The Urdu translation is very well done. The learned introduction of 35 pages has considerably added to the value and utility of the book. Printing is throughout good.

Museum Of Weapons

"SHREE PRATAP SHASTRAGAR". By Rajratna Prof. Manikrao, Baroda. Price Rs. 1/10.

The Maharaja of Baroda has collected all weapons of great historical interest in his state and the place where this collection is kept is called "Shree Pratap Shastragar". Among this collection, there are about 1,200 weapons of rare quality. Prof. Manikrao who has devoted his life to activities of gymnastic and physical culture, their development and spread, has most suitably classified this collection. The book contains descriptive accounts together with the pictures of the weapons out of this valuable collection. The information contained in this book would prove very valuable, particularly to those interested in the subject, and the State deserves to be congratulated on making this useful information available to the general public through the medium of this book.

S. R. K.

"The King Of Pumps"

Maharashtra Vyapari Parichaya (Marathi), published by M. T. Kulkarni, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay price As. 10.

This is a brief life-sketch of Keshav Balkrishna Joshi—better known in Bombay as the King of Pumps.

Mr. Joshi, even from his early days had his leanings towards public—national, social and economic activities. After completing his education, he entered Government service, but soon had to tender his resignation because of his part in the celebrations of Nana Phadnawis Memorial—a movement which was fathered by him at Velas in Dapoli Taluka from where Mr. Joshi came. He then entered commercial world and succeeded in securing Sole Agency for India of Myers Pumps in partnership with Limaye. In his business Mr. Joshi made a name for himself by his honest, straighforward and hard labour. Side by side, he continued his public activities vigorously and did what all he could to promote and safeguard the interests of Deccan group of merchants. He took prominent part in the development of the Deccan Merchants' Co-operative Bank, The Deccan Merchants' Association and the Brahmin Sabha. Throughout his life he was remained a nationalist and a follower of the Tilak school of thought. The life is written in simple language and could be read with advantage by those interested in the subject matter of the book.

S. R. K.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Still I am receiving enquiries from several sisters and brothers, their guardians and parents, teachers and educationists: they want to know what Balkan-ji-Bari is. and what its activities are.

Well, "Balkan-ji-Bari" literally means "Children's Garden." Children are likened to the Rose-Flowers: And it is intended by this All-India Children's Association to so edeavour at these Children-Flowers may retain their sweet fragrance even when they grow older.

The first and the foremost aim of the Association is to "make children as happy as possible and let them be good by themselves." The Association believes that if children are kept very happy, there will be no necessity of guiding them to do this or that: They will automatically do all those things only which are good.

To achieve this aim the Association arranges suitable programmes in their different Branches, wherever and whenever possible. It also encourages the other children, not attending the Branch meetings, to pursue a scheme whereby they may be able to achieve the aims and objects of the Association.

All boys and girls upto the age of 16 years, belonging to any place, can join the Association: Those upto 12 years old as Members, and those from 12 to 16 years old as Companions. Elders, above 16 years age, willing to be helpful to the Association in any way, also can join as either Associates or Patrons.

Every one wishing to join the Association has to fill up an enrolment form and pay a nominal fee once for ever: Members pay 4 annas, Companions 8 annas, Associates Re. 1, and Patrons a minimum donation of Rs. 10. When they are enrolled, necessary Certificates are issued to them. Badges also are available at 2 annas each, plus the actual postage expenses, payable in advance.

It is not possible to give full details about the Association and its work in this "Corner". Those interested, therefore, are requested to send for the full particulars, enclosing a nine pies stamp to cover the postage, and mentioning their age

* * *

All For The Best

Travelling in a strange country, Rabbi Akiba took with him a donkey, a rooster, and a lamp. He sought shelter in a village, but was refused.

"Everything is for the best," said he, and went into the forest to spend the night. The wind extinguished the lamp when he tried to light it. Nevertheless, he said, "everything is for the best" When he awoke, he found both his rooster and his donkey had been eaten by wild beasts.

Next day, he found that an enemy army had passed through the forest, attacked the village, and captured it.

Had he obtained lodgings there, he would have been captured, or had the donkey brayed or the rooster crowed or had his lamp burned, he would have been taken captive and put to death.

He gave thanks that he had been denied shelter, that he had been without his light and that he had lost his donkey and rooster, because it strengthened his conviction that one should not complain

* * *

His Cleverness Worked

An Irish soldier in the Middle East received a letter from his wife saying there wasn't an able-bodied man left, and she was going to dig the garden herself.

Pat wrote at the beginning of his next letter: "Bridget, for Heaven's sake don't dig the garden; that's where the guns are."

The letter was duly censored, and in a short time, a lorry-load of men in khaki arrived at Pat's house and proceeded to dig the garden from end to end.

Bridget wrote to Pat in desperation, saying that she didn't know what to do, as the soldiers had got the garden dug up, every bit of it.

Pat's reply was short and to the point: "Put in the spuds."

* * *

Brothers Harkishindas Chhabaldas (left) and S. S. Mathur (right)

Bro. Mahomed Kassim Kazi

Who Am I?

Sis. Shanta Sheela (Bangalore) has sent the following:—

I am a word of nine letters. Sometimes you may like me and sometimes not; but I can always provide a topic of conversation. Christians are interested in my first six letters; but my fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth letters show unpleasantness. And my last four are very strong; but my last three—God forbid—none would like to be! Who am I?

Answer: Churchill.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Bird and Beast Studies: How wonderful are their expressions!
(Photos by B. F. Ferreira).

"INDIAN FREEDOM FIRST!"

(Continued from Page 3)

an unhappy part in this history that both Mr. Nehru and Mr. Rajagopalachari have conceded the vital point that Mahommedan territories cannot, against their will, be coerced into a Federated India, and that, once this is conceded, it is incumbent on the Muslim League, not less than on Congress, to make an effort to find the terms of unity?

And could we not deliberately associate with such a conference the goodwill and, if necessary, even more than the goodwill, of the United States, of the Soviet Union, and of China? Is there, in fact, a better way of proving our "bona fides" than by admitting at once that the question of India is not a private problem of British imperialism, but a public problem upon the adequate solution of which the fate of freedom itself may depend?

But it may be said that the Congress leaders are under detention: the answer is liberate them to offer proof of our determination to make the Conferences succeed. If it is argued that, to hand over the powers of the Government of India now to an Indian Government is, as Sir Stafford Cripps said, to create a self-perpetuating oligarchy, is not the solution an Indian Viceroy whom all parties respect, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, for instance, to whom, by convention, the Indian cabinet shall agree to accord the power to accept the resignation of a Minister or the Ministry itself, and to veto legislation he deems prejudicial to a minority interest? This is an obvious form an interim arrangement might take until the constituent assembly had, after the end of the war, completed its task. If there is objection to a Hindu Viceroy, let an eminent Mohammedan be agreed upon. If a term until the end of the war seems too indefinite, let the communities share the office in turn for a two-year period. Let the Conference agree who is to be Prime Minister, and that the Minister of Defence shall be of the alternative faith.

Above all, in the realm of defence, let there be no confinement of the Ministerial function to the organised paltrinesses with which, in the Cripps proposals, it was endowed, but let it bear the relation to General Wavell, the British War Cabinet, and the Pacific Council, that the Government of Australia bears to General MacArthur, and, inferentially, to President Roosevelt and the Pacific Council. Make the raising of great armies for the defence of India the business of Indians themselves. Make it the duty of an Indian cabinet to speed war production; to organise, if need be, a scorched earth policy in India. If Japan does in fact invade India that scorched earth would be the proudest symbol of its new freedom that India could display.

The problem is soluble if our will to solve it unbreakable. The problem is soluble if we put Indian freedom in the first place and British prestige in the second. The problem is soluble if, differently from Burma and Malaya, we are set on mobilising now the unfettered goodwill of Indians in a cause that, thereby, we make unmistakably their own.

It involves great constitutional changes; it is impossible, said Sir Stafford Cripps, to make great constitutional changes in wartime. Mr. Churchill did not think so. At a moment of dire peril, he offered union with France to its government, the largest proposal of constitutional change in our history. It involves great risks; it lacks the perfection which long discussion and patient draftsmanship could give; it injures our dignity by sending us "scuttling out of India" when Sir Stafford Cripps had spoken our last word; the unity it builds may not last. But war is nothing if it is not an experiment in the taking of risks. Administrative crudity is a small sacrifice to make for an India really prepared to fight. A fighting India is an addition to our strength of moral as well as material importance; and, in history, a nation never speaks its last word except upon its death-bed. Whether a unity so made will last in India only the future will reveal. It is at least a rational argument to insist that communities which share great responsibilities have a better chance of learning a common way of life than if they spend the years snarling at one another under conditions by which both are frustrated.

This is at least a programme which tests the good faith not less of Indians than curselves. If the effort to fulfil it fail, we must shoulder our responsibilities as best we may till happier times. But if it succeeded it would, I venture to think, transform the whole character of the war. For it would give an impregnable status to our claim that we fight for freedom. It would show our allies and our armies the creative power of that spirit which sustained us when we stood alone. We should lose our imperial power in India; but we should gain, in losing it, not only the friendship of the Indian people, but the respect of all men and women who know that courage and imagination alone suffice to keep the flame of freedom alive.

("The New Statesman and Nation.")

REPRESSION CANNOT CRUSH SPIRITUAL REVOLT

(Continued from Page 3)

and the strange chronology thrown up by this publication After various unfruitful interchanges on the question of defence, stretching from April 2nd. when the Congress resolution was sent to Sir Stafford to April 10th. the President of the Congress Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a Muslim, sent to Sir Stafford a letter, saying:

> The overriding problem before all of us, and more especially before Indians, is the defence of the country from aggression and invasion. . . The chief functions of a National Government must necessarily be to *organise defence both intensively and on the widest popular basis, and to create mass psychology of resistance to an invader.* We had no desire to upset in the middle of the war the present military organisation or arrangements. We accepted also that the higher strategy of the war should be controlled by the War Cabinet in London ... the immediate object before us was to make the defence of India more effective, to broadbase it on the popular will and to reduce all red tape delay and inefficiency from it . . . the Committee do not think that there is any inherent difficulty in the way of constitutional changes during the war. Everything that helps the war not only can be, but must be done with speed. That is the only way to carry on and win a war

War accelerates change. It does not fit in with static conceptions.

This was the considered reply, after eight days' consideration of a body now of a sudden stigmatised as pacifist, pro-Japanese, and saboteur. Surely to any disinterested person it must appear a most reasonable and statesmanlike document, very close to British thought. Yet on the very same day, April 19th, Sir Stafford Cripps replied regretting that the "Working Committee had rejected the Declaration," and terminating the negotiations. On the following day, President Azad —small wonder—replied:

> His colleagues and himself had been considerably surprised to read Sir Stafford's letter, and reiterating that no one had suggested any restriction on the normal powers of the Commander-in-Chief..... but the British Government's view seems to be based on an utter lack of confidence in the Indian people and in withholding real power from them.

On the very same day Sir Stafford broadcast his last statement and announced that the negotiations had failed and he was leaving Delhi.

SPIRITUAL REVOLT

Such is the melancholy tale which has led us to a policy of imprisonment and whipping and to powers to army Officers "even by using such force as may cause death." Can our cause be advanced thereby? If it could—and I do not believe it, for you cannot crush spiritual revolt by physical oppression—I do not believe that the British people would want it. Therefore I put forward boldly a simple, three-point programme. The British Government at present want to impose two conditions on India—no independence until after the war: full participation in the war effort. Both these conditions, however shocking it may seem, must go. India was declared at war by an alien power without the consent or consultation of her leaders. That fact will rankle and hamper the war effort of 400 million people until and unless India's popular leaders themselves ratify the declaration not at pistol point or under threat, but are free to choose peace or negotiation if they so desire. This may seem strange to the Briton who has not lost self-respect under alien rule: it will prove true. Secondly, India must have independence now: independence, that is, as the Congress resolution has stated it: a popular government, accepting the Commander-in-Chief and the "Higher Strategy" of the war Cabinet.

THREE-POINT PROGRAMME

How to achieve this? Is it really so difficult, if the British really want it? Point One: Either the Viceregal Court must be abolished or the present Viceroy must be changed and Viceregal powers modified. The Viceroy is not a "constitutional monarch"; he is a dictator. Without any reflection on pesonalities, the Viceregal Court is a continual reminder of India's subjection and snubs; India's self-respect cannot be tored, nor her legitimate aspirations realised, while the Gauleiter reigns. A possible candidate for the constitutional viceregalty would be Sir Tej Sapru, Point 2; A "popular" Government. From 1936 to 1939 India was ruled by elected Legislative Assemblies: there were, and there are, eleven Prime Ministers, seven of them Congress, who were duly elected and held office. Is there any real difficulty in calling them together? Were they not commended by every Governor? Was their rule any less enlightened than ours? Would they really be so fantastically silly as to disregard the claims of ninety million Muslims? If the British 'mean' India to have independence, what arguments are there against such a course? And in what possible way could a "Viceroy's Council," nominated from non-elected people, be called "popular?" Point 3: Such a body with the exception of the "Higher strategy", and the duties of the Commander-in-Chief, to be 'let alone:' no British interference or "conditions," but a clear field to guide and protect their own country in the way which seems to them best.

Do this, and not only will India be with us heart and soul, but also the country will be protected ten thousand times better than it is to-day: continue whipping and repressing, and hand it to the Japanese. You cannot haggle about freedom.

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FROM FOURTH ESTATE TO FIFTH COLUMN

(Continued From Page 7)

description which I remember to have read, the book had on its cover page a picture of a bony, emaciated Indian coolie, bending under the weight of a huge cabin trunk marked "A. A. Mills" in bold letters and bearing the telltale caption—"The White Man's Burden." After which is not hard to guess the nature of the contents of the book.

Not A Safe Sheep

Having this rich experience of foreign correspondents, no one should be surprised if the Government exercised the greatest care in the matter. The British Ministry of Information must be doing its utmost to see that only safe men are sent, America, of course, was a problem; but both the American government and the Press were obviously in an obliging mood, and only the sheep were coming to India.

So we thought. But it now appears that the only thing Louis Fischer had in common with the sheep was the skin and he had deliberately got into the skin for the time being. In truth, however he would seem to have been a regular wolf in a sheep-skin coat!

And he tried to play at politics took! Writing from distant America—too distant, fortunately, for the Defence of India Rules—he calmly tells us that he asked Gandhi's sanction to tell the Viceroy and even "friends in China and Russia." Then he goes on to say that he did tell the Viceroy to discuss things with a Congress leader. "The Viceroy, however, regarded such discussion as a question of high policy which would have to be decided on its merits."

Naturally so. After all is there not the unhappy experience with George Slocombe to act as a warning? When Ernest Hotson did the mistake of allowing Slocombe to see Gandhi in jail, regarding him as 'a political emissary of some sort', there was such a howl of protest from the diehard British press; with the London 'Times' leading the pack. that Wedgewood Benn, the then Labour Secretary of State for India, calmly informed the House of Commons that the interview was irregular and unauthorised, and would not be repeated." Of course, Slocombe tells us in his book 'The Tumult and the Shouting' that later on he received "an unqualified and handsome" apology from Wedgewood Benn—not the first time—nor the last—that a politician has privately apologised to somebody whom he has publicly repudiated.

Inevitable Conclusion

But coming back now to Louis Fischer, I hope you have now been convinced that he was, as I said, a Fifth Columnist. If you are not, I will let you into two exclusive facts which must prove my claim conclusively. I suppose you have already heard stories of Col. Louis Johnson's "indiscretion". But you may not have heard that Louis Fischer is reputed to be a great pal of Stephen Early. And as you know Johnson was President Roosevelt's 'personal' envoy to India while Early is the President Roosevelt's personal secretary.

Now I ask you to look at these facts squarely in the face. Firstly the fact that Col. Louis Johnson, the personal envoy of President Roosevelt when in the country, displayed a pronounced, open, flagrant and undiplomatic interest in the Gandhi-Nehru cause; secondly the fact that Stephen Early, the personal secretary of the self-same Roosevelt, is a great friend of Louis Fischer and, thirdly the fact that Fischer cleverly covered his tracks and pretended to be what he obviously was not. Then take these facts and put them together cleverly, imaginatively and impartially and tell me if you are not driven to the necessary, compelling, inevitable conclusion that Louis Fischer was a regular Fifth Columnist, a wolf in sheep's clothing?

"If you don't think much of her voice what is it you admire about her Professor?"
"Her nerve!"

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

BRITAIN'S lie-factory seems to be working over-time these days to discredit India and Indian leaders, and one bitterly wonders if this activity also is a part of the programme of war production.

It is the same factory that once manufactured the "Zinoviev letter" to break the General Strike in England, and for several years produced a series of anti-Soviet reports "From Our Riga Correspondent"—Riga, of course, being a back room in Fleet Street and the correspondent being a discredited gutter scribe forced to earn a living by 'cooking' Bolshevik atrocities out of his unscrupulous mind!

But no longer need British Press-lords order their mercenary employees to invent stories of 'Red' Barbarism. The Soviet Union is an ally of Britain and is helping to keep the menace of Hitler from British shores. The lie-factory, therefore, has been adapted to manufacture lies about India and Indian leaders. It is a war-time job and everyone is helping in the good work—reporters, sub-editors, feature writers, cartoonists and columnists.

A few of the British papers which reached India last week provide a fair sample of the product of this lie-factory—Lies Unlimited!

★

Lie Number One

Take a look at the "Daily Sketch issue dated August 5, a facsimile of which appears on this page. There is a five-column headline running right across the front-page, shrieking a lie to its million readers: GANDHI'S INDIA-JAP PEACE PLAN EXPOSED.

To give colour to the story, there is a picture of Mira Ben, Miss Slade, in the bottom left corner with the headline in big black type: ENGLISH WOMAN GANDHI'S JAP PEACE ENVOY.

The "Gandhi India-Jap Peace Plan" which the "Daily Sketch" has "exposed" is nothing more than a garbled report of the unauthorised minutes of a meeting of the Congress Working Committee that the Government seized in a raid on the Congress offices and published on the eve of the A.I.C.C. meeting in Bombay. The "exposure" failed to impress anyone in India and ultimately recoiled on Government's own head by demonstrating to the public how the utterly untenable position of the Government has to be bolstered up by such stunts.

Indeed, it was made clear both by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal that there was not the slightest intention to do anything that would injure the cause of the United Nations, especially China and the Soviet Union. If Gandhiji projected the possibility of going to Japan it was the gesture of a great soul, a daring mission of the Spirit to convert those who have steeled their hearts and closed their minds. It might be futile. But to talk of it as the action of a traitor is a LIE. A deliberate, dastardly LIE.

Daily Sketch

GANDHI'S INDIA-JAP PEACE PLAN EXPOSED

Kuban Grain City Captured Say Nazis

Congress H.Q. Secrets Out

Depression Derelicts Start Work Again

★

Lie Number Two

In the same issue the "Sketch" reports:

> "Much jeering and booing of Europeans and Americans occurred in some areas, and there were shouts of "Quit India" "Boycott British goods" and "Boycott Americans."

"Boycott Americans!" How very convenient for trans-Atlantic consumption. But as it happens, I went round the city during those very days along with two American correspondents who can substantiate my statement that *not once were Americans jeered, not once was the slogan, "Boycott Americans" raised by any one.*

Two of these are reproduced on this page.

The first one, drawn by Sir Bernard Partridge, famous cartoonist, bears the caption "The Quisling Touch" and shows Mahatma Gandhi shaking hands with Quisling, the Norwegian traitor. In Quisling's pocket there is a letter addressed to "Dear Adolf", in Gandhiji's hand a letter addressed, "Dear Hiroshito." And to make sure that the libellous implication of the cartoon is not missed by the readers, the following lines of verse appear below the caption:

"For there is neither East nor West,
Border, nor breed, nor birth,
When two wrong men stand face to face—
Tho' they come from the ends of the earth".

Need we say that it is a lie—a dirty, stirking lie—to compare Gandhiji to Quisling?

LIES Unlimited!

THE QUISLING TOUCH

It is just a lie—though a minor lie, compared with others—manufactured in Britain's lie-factory.

★

Lie Number Three

Talking to a friend only a week ago I said. "I hate British Imperialism but there is one British institution which I would not like to see destroyed—"Punch". Indeed, I added, I would much rather be stranded on a desert island with a copy of "Punch" than with any other weekly paper in the world—"New Masses", "People's War", "Illustrated Weekly" or even the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"!

But I must now revise my opinion. The mellow humour of "Punch" which I have read and chuckled over for nearly 15 years is now being used as a cloak for anti-Indian lies. Lies drawn in cartoons.

And yet if "Punch" chooses to circulate this lie, it forfeits its claim to be clean and honest in its humour. It, too becomes a part of Britain's Imperial lie-factory.

★

Lie Number Four

Yet another cartoon in "Punch" shows a Congressman in Khaddar and Gandhi cap handing over the keys of the citadel of India to the enemy and being stopped by a soldier.

The implication is obvious: the Congressmen are Fifth Columnists who are in league with the enemy (presumably Japan) to whom they are conspiring to hand over India.

This, we repeat, is a LIE. Everyone in India knows it is a lie. Even in Britain many sensible and well-informed people like Lasky and Fielden know it is a LIE.

★

Lie Number Five

The "Sunday Dispatch" front pages a "cable from H. R. Stimson, 'Sunday Dispatch' Reporter in Bombay" in which the following filthy passages appear:—

> ...rs in said, lower it it is ...e their f their east 5s. ...ild less ...n rates I want for Ser-
>
> during Civil Disobedience? Will they be guests or hangmen?"
>
> **DANCE GIRLS**
>
> Pandit Nehru, who proposed the resolution denied that it constituted a threat to Britain. He said it was an offer of co-operation on the condition of Indian independence.
>
> At one stage the proceedings were stopped while a troupe of dancing girls were brought in to sing and dance to the Congressmen. This, apart from when the main

Much has been written already in the local press about this offensive report and Mr. Stimson (who, I am told, is a member of the staff of "Times of India") is obviously much worried about it. His defence is that the "Sunday Dispatch" people have garbled his original cable which contained nothing of the sort. To substantiate this he is prepared to produce the copy of his original cable and even get it verified by the Censor's office.

But this is too serious a matter to be so easily hushed aside. No journalist can disclaim the responsibility for an article that appears under his name—unless he is prepared to fight out the issue with the offending newspaper. No editor has a right to add libellous matter—and the 'dancing girl'

ON THE RAMPARTS

paragraph is nothing short of libellous!—to a correspondent's report or article. As these lines go to press, I learn that Mr. Stimson has addressed a letter to the "Sunday Dispatch" in which he complains of the additions and distortions in his original cable. But the protest that Mr. Stimson lodges is too feebler to be effective. He should make a demand for the publication of a contradiction by the paper. If I were in Mr. Stimson's place, I would have resigned from the "Dispatch" the moment I set eyes on the garbled version of the report.

Moreover, our complaint is not against Mr. Stimson personally. Whoever wrote that passage—be he Bob, Tom, Dick or Harry—is responsible for a most heinous crime against all ethics of decent journalism. Nor is this just bad journalism. It is a mischievous attempt to slander a great organisation—an organisation that is the symbol of Indian nationalism and Indian honour.

Only the editor of the "Sunday Dispatch" can throw some light on the authorship of the offending report. But whoever was responsible is a part of that vast organisation—the lie-factory in Britain—which is determined to throw mud at India and slander Indian leaders.

★

Lie Number Six

Mr. Stimson has disclaimed the authorship of the cabled report. But in the same issue of "Sunday Dispatch" there is something else appearing under his name—*and this he has not disowned!*

It is a feature article, "There IS a Mrs. Gandhi" in the course of which he makes the following amazing statement—a statement which is a blatant lie and libel on Mahatma Gandhi who is made out to be a callous husband who would make his frail old wife walk three miles, carrying her bedding, while he himself goes away in a car. Describing the reception accorded to Gandhiji on his arrival in Bombay, Mr. Stimson writes:

> "After 15 minutes, when the platform had virtually emptied a frail, wizened bare-footed little woman dressed in a homespun cotton sari peered timidly from the window of the same carriage. Unnoticed by anybody she gathered up her bedding roll and started walking three miles towards Birla house, the sumptuous hostel where Mahatma Gandhi was to stay. This was Gandhi's wife Kastur Ba, and the incident was symbolic."

Surely you can't get away with that, Mr. Stimson!

★

They Will Have To Eat These Words!

We have quoted only six lies about India from three British papers. But there are hundreds of such papers that are publishing such slanders upon our country and our people. We can't contradict them all, we can't even keep track of them or their authors. The lie-factory is working over-time and we have no time to go through all the rags.

But one day they will have to eat and atone for all these slanderous words—even as they had to eat the vicious words with which they had slandered the Soviet people. Of that I am as sure as that India will soon be free.

Philip Guedalla On

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

The Man Who Saved France In 1917 From The Fate That Overtook Her In 1940

Just how young does a man have to be to win a war? The last war was won for France by the resolution of a man of seventy-seven, for the simple reason that Georges Clemenceau at seventy-seven was the youngest man in France. He was the French Revolution incarnate; and a revolution is always young.

France in 1917 had stumbled through a phase of mutiny and disintegration when her soldiers would not fight and her politicians failed to administer—very like the dark shallows of defeat in which she foundered in 1940. Men were already muttering about making terms with the enemy; the young Laval was learning his ignoble business from such men as Caillaux and the traitor Bolo; and Gneral Petain, always a pessimist, was depressing everyone. But the waters of defeat were stayed in 1917 because France turned to Clemenceau. He was not young, he was not popular; he was a ferocious critic of everybody else but he believed in France—and in victory. The grounds for his belief were simple. He believed in victory because they had to have one. He had seen through many things in a long life. He doubted most of them; but he never doubted his own country.

His was a curious career. He started as a doctor; he wrote articles; he gave French lessons at a girls' school in the United States (Clemenceau was one of those rare Frenchmen who knew English). He was one of the few deputies who voted against the Peace Treaty after the French defeats of 1870. Thirty years afterwards when he was speaking in the Senate, he said: 'Gentlemen, we are defeated France; but we are still France. Once, because our foreign policy was wrong, we had no allies and we lost the provinces, which I shall never forget.' He never forgot them. For forty years this Radical remembered through all the fierce distractions and disputes of home politics that Alsace and Lorraine had been stolen by the Germans; and just forty-seven years after the theft he helped to win them back for France.

One Firm Belief

That was his one firm belief—France and the French Revolution. He found the answer to all questions in the great years between the fall of the Bastille and the ignoble substitution of an armed soldier for the people's will by Napoleon Bonaparte. He has been called a character out of a book by Victor Hugo. Most of Victor Hugo's characters are totally unlife-like, because they have only a single quality. Most people in real life have more than one; but Clemenceau, by the time he reached old age in the blackest moment of a war, was completely single-minded. He existed for one purpose, to conduct the war; he had one policy, to win it.

In a way he was not unlike Victor Hugo himself at one instant when distracted politicians came to the great poet in a grave moment of internal politics. The other side appeared to be about to triumph by the use of naked force. What was to be done they asked. Everything, said Victor Hugo. That was precisely Clemenceau's reply to his country's call in November 1917; and in twelve months the war was over. He did everything. His critics said he did too much. In wartime there is a prevailing superstition that war is far too difficult for civilians to understand. Clemenceau once said that it was far too serious to leave to soldiers. When he found the pessimistic Petain was inadequate he helped to raise Foch to supreme command of the Allies. They were worlds apart on everything except the war. Clemenceau was an unbeliever; Foch was deeply religious. It was not very safe for French politicians to associate themselves with organised religion. But Clemenceau had always taken risks, and Foch was one of them. He took it, and the war was won.

Churchill And Clemenceau

In one of Mr. Churchill's eassays you will find an account of a day that he spent with the old man visiting the battle front in the worst days of 1918, when the war looked like ending in a hurry and ending the wrong way. He enjoyed himself immensely away from all the bothers of his office; he enjoyed talking to soldiers, attending to a wounded horse, and seeing the realities of war for a few hours instead of the shadowy vexations of directing it. I have often thought that Mr. Churchill learnt a good deal of the art of how to be Prime Minister in wartime from old Clemenceau whose programme, as he said, was 'to make war.' That was Mr. Churchill's promise when he took office in 1940; and I see him in some ways, as a British Clemenceau. France's tragedy in 1940 was that it lacked a French Churchill.

But it had one in 1918, when an old man dragooned into victory a nation that had begun to weaken. He had never been a professional patriot. On the contrary, his side in politics had been opposed to the ranged orthodoxies of Church and Army. He was the Revolution; he was the enemy of hierarchies. When smug French soldiers felt it their duty to support the condemnation of a French staff-officer named Dreyfus for espionage because he was a Jew, Clemenceau's patriotism was higher than the Army's; and he fought for the truth as he saw it without regard to flag-wagging, and judged by the solitary test of principle, of revolutionary truth. Unlike some lovers of France, who always seem to love it for the stupidest man in it and maunder about peasant virtues in a Casino at Vichy, Clemenceau loved France for its intelligence. His patriotism was always broader than the current model. He once defined it as diversity, that is liberty.' His immense belief in human freedom and in human dignity inflamed his passion for his country; and long before the war he had defined his ideal of world peace: 'the peace of France; the peace of free consciences; the peace of equal rights extending to all men without distinction of caste, class or privilege all the fullness of life.

Revolution Incarnate

That was Clemenceau's ideal for which he fought through a long life of hard fighting. Not that he was always in the battle because he had a clear and delicate appreciation of the Classics and loved to write—without any affectation of learning—about ancient Athens. He knew his Gibbon; unlike some public men he was not ashamed to have heard of Greece and Rome and when he wrote about them he was less self-conscious than some English-speaking statesmen when they venture upon any topic earlier than last night's news.

He was fiercely anti-clerical, but it would be untrue to call him anti-religious. Clemenceau once told the Senate that he could and would destroy Church policy, but was happy to know that he could not destroy a single belief in a single conscience. That was the quality of Clemenceau's unbelief. The old man was a Roman wrapped in the frock coat of nineteenth-century science; and his country was quite creed enough for him. Long before the war he told somebody 'that Athens and Rome, the two greatest things of the past were swept away on the day the sentry failed.' France's sentry was not going to fail i Clemenceau could help it; and he stood on guard for forty years.

Clemenceau's attachment to his country was not just a local passion. He had that as well: he was passionately attached to the villages of his own Vendee. But he loved it for the fierce attachment of one sectoin of his ancestors to the Revolution. He adored the Vendee that stood for the Republic and hated the Vendee that rose against it. So with France. He loved his country for the Revolution. He was intellectually convinced that the French Revolution was right; and his emotions were satisfied by the fact that it was French. More than any politician of the century that followed it Clemenceau was the Revolution incarnate. He would have fought for it; he would have stormed the Bastille; he would have voted for the execution of the King; he would have marched to the frontier when foreign countries challenged it. He was revolutionary and French; and it is not surprising that when the tricolour began to droop in 1917 it was upheld by Clemenceau.

Clemenceau's Hour

There is a weary stage in every war, when the perspective of endurance seems to run almost out of sight. The first thrill is over; and there seems to be no reason why the war should not go on for ever. That is the danger point. That is the moment when faint hearts grow fainter and evil tongues begin to wag; when creeping things crawl out in the daylight with ugly hints of a deliverance, of easy compromise of a comfortable life of 'collaboration' with the enemy. That moment has come twice to France.

The second time it came at Bordeaux, when there was nobody to stem the dark waters of defeat and they closed above her head. But the first time it came in 1917 at Paris; and it found a fierce old man who did not fail his country and who won the war at seventy-seven. A few weeks ago the brave Frenchman who is today the emblem of French resistance was speaking of this present year of strain. General de Gaulle called it 'Clemenceau's hour.' There is no more testing time than the present, and no greater tribute to the man who saved the cause of human freedom on the Continent a quarter of a century ago. (A B.B.C. Broadcast).

Why do you think he's a Card Sharper?
He walks with a shuffle.

ANNA—THE GUERILLA GIRL

(Continued from page 2)

burnt fascist aerodromes; has blown up German staff-quarters, has managed to get Hitler's tanks into a deep pit, we feel happy, we feel proud of you, we want to beat these cut-throats still harder".....

"Anna Shubyenok! I know that you have killed many fascists with your bullets. I am proud of you, young men and young women are following in your foot-steps. Remember that wherever you go—either on foot or on horse-back, in the forest or in the swamps—to fulfil the military mission assigned to you by your guerilla detachment, I with my hawk plane am with you. The one and the same stars shine on us, Anna! Above us is one and the same Soviet sky. Do you hear me Anna?"

"Yes, I hear you". Now Anna Shubyenok shouted quite loudly. But suddenly some sort of shriek, a whistle, was heard. The girl could understand the words of the aviator no more. What is this? What has happened? What an insult? How dear every word had been?

And suddenly she once more heard the warm words of the young aviator.

"Au revoir, Anna Shubyenok. I strongly believe that a day will come when we will meet together in Moscow, our beloved capital, at the Y. C. L. Congress and will shake warmly each other's hands. But even if we were to perish for our dear land, for the happiness of the whole of humanity, our comrades, Soviet young men and girls will have something good to say about us when they remember us. They will say: "Not in vain did comrade Victor Talalikhin soar in the sky. Not for nothing did Anna Shubyenok occupy a place on the surface of the earth. Forward, Comrades Guerillas! Into action! Upon the enemy!"

Anna Shubyenok jumped. Her eyes brightened with happiness.

"Comrades, girls, Y. C. Lers" she shouted, warmly pressing the hands of friends "Devil knows, how good.....how good it is to live in this world. How I wish to live! live! live! But these fascist reptiles are not going to show any mercy to you for my sake!....."

"Shubyenok", let us go to the Commander! "For reconnaissance!" somebody's voice was heard. And Anna Shubyenok was off to reconnoitre.

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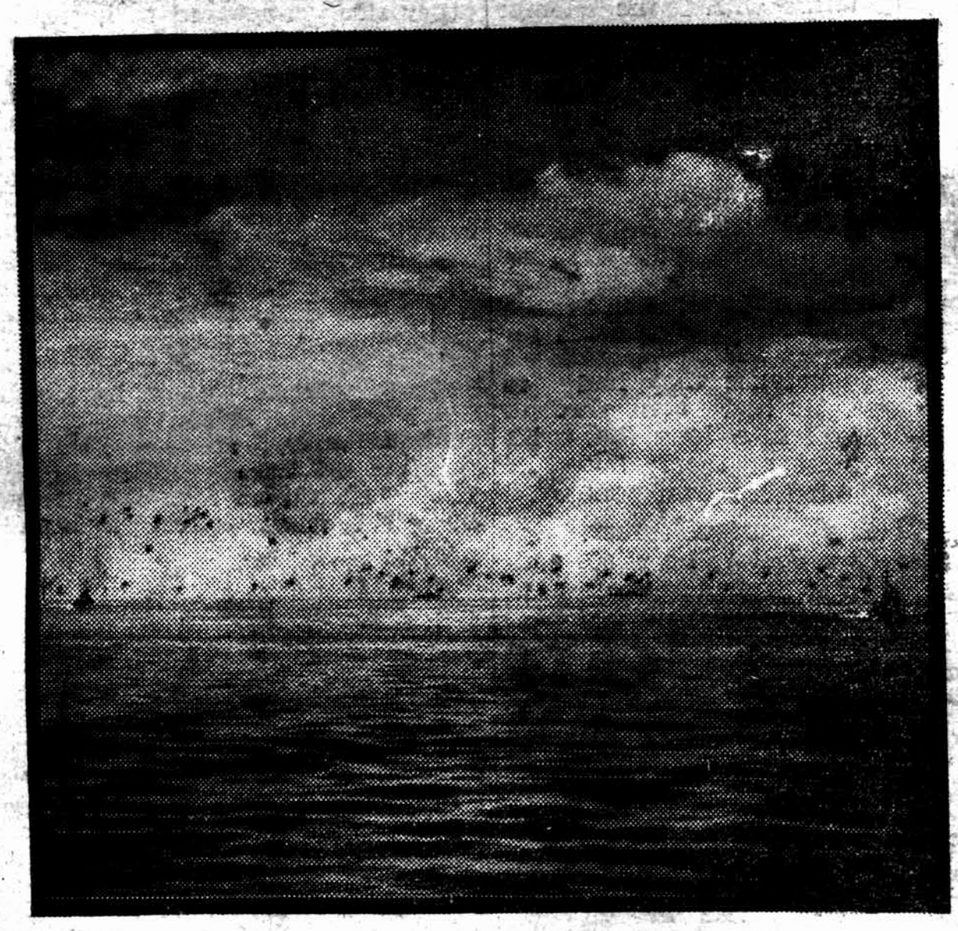
AMERICA GOES TO WAR

THE PRESIDENT—Major-General O. W. Griswold shows President Roosevelt a map of a U. S. Army Camp as the President stops on his nation-wide inspection tour of war plants.

FIRST LADY—Mrs. Roosevelt with Their Majesties the King and Queen with whom she stayed for some time during her visit to Britain.

IN SOLOMONS—Four Japanese bombers come in low at Guadalcanar Island in the Solomons to attack U. S. transports (extreme left) and meet with bursts of anti-aircraft fire.



COUNTER-ATTACK—U.S. Warships fill the sky with anti-aircraft fire during a Japanese raid off Guadalcanar. The attack cost the Japs heavily in torpedo bombers and pilots.

SHORT-CUT TO TOKYO—A pontoon bridge on the Alaska Highway which will be completed on December 1.

THROUGH HEAVY WOODLAND—A section of the Alaska Highway, one of the greatest feats of road construction in history.

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